

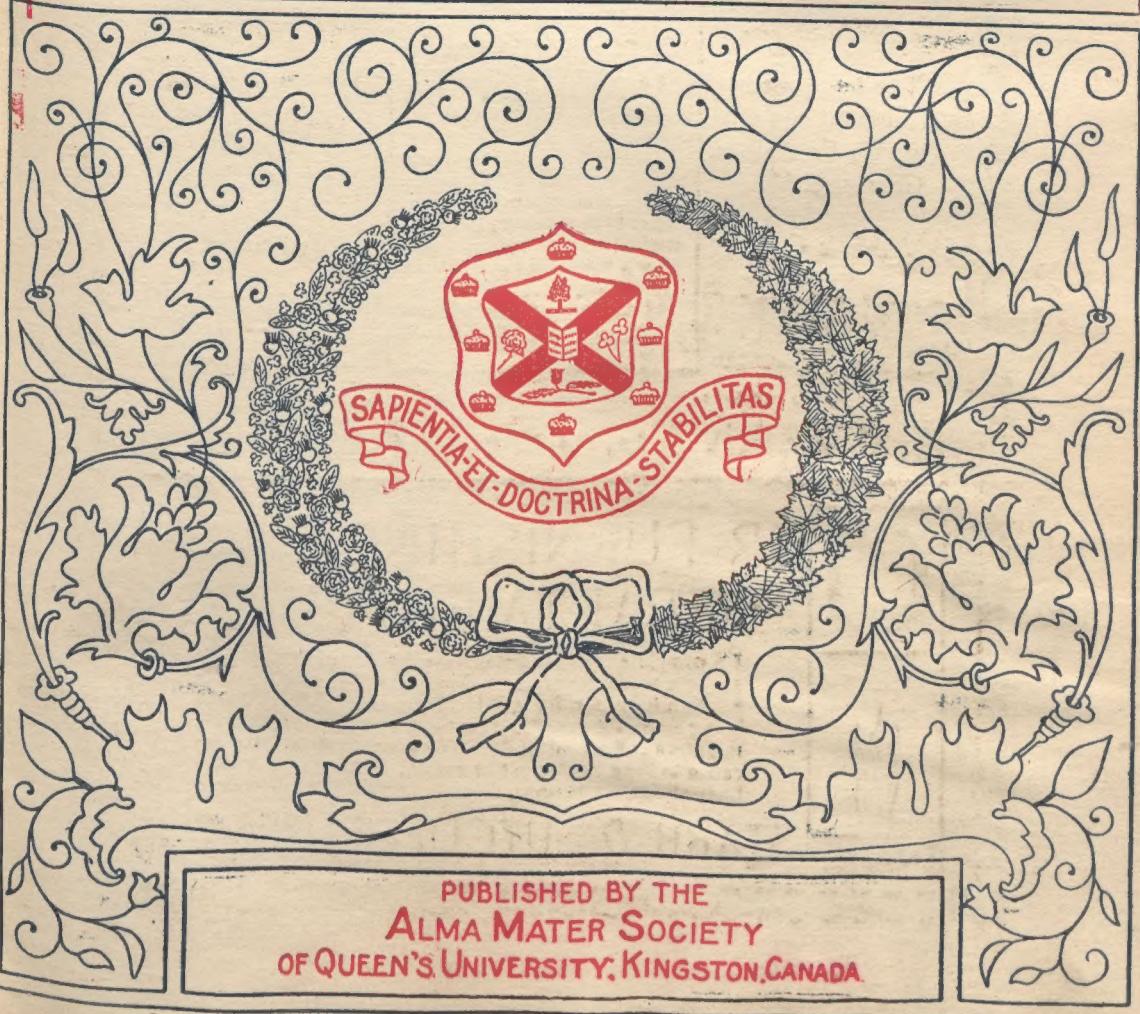
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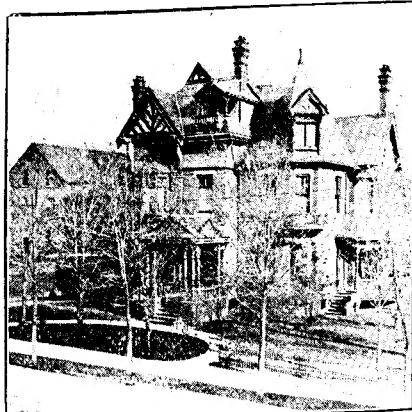
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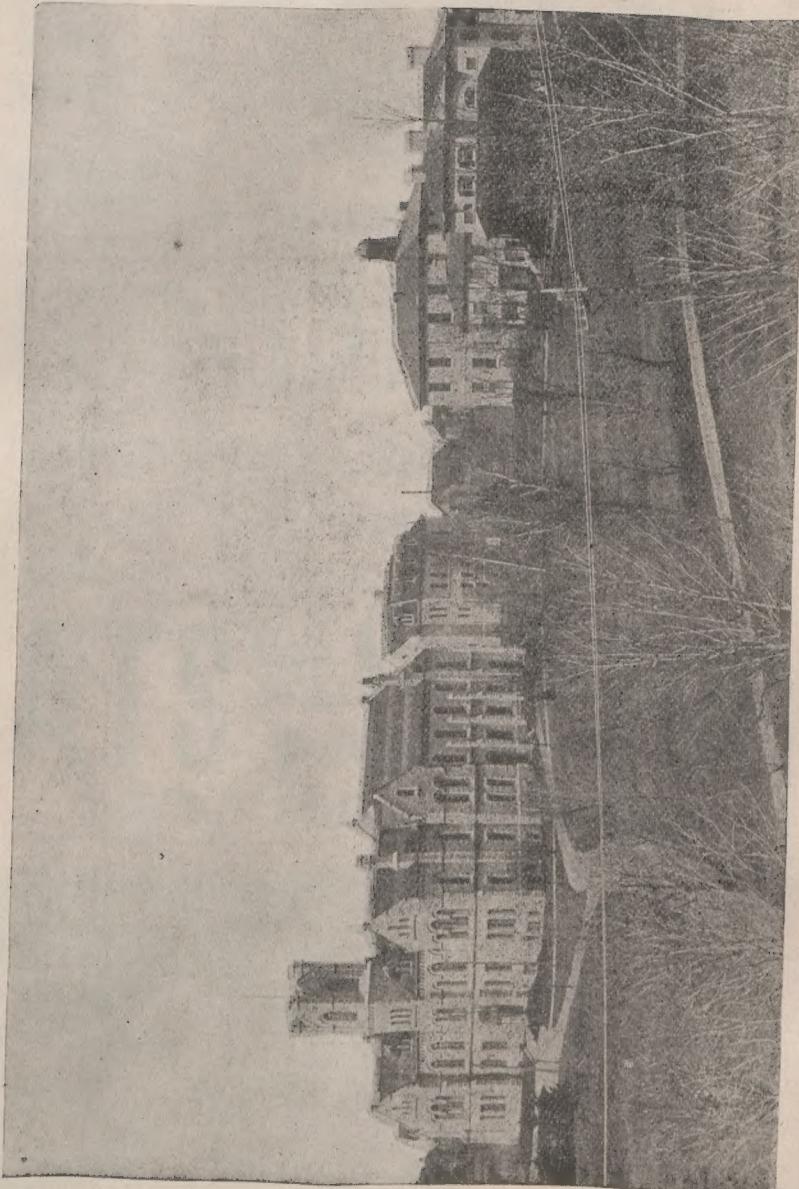
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.



S early as 1832, the year after the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the first steps were taken towards the founding of a college at Kingston.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church drew up a minute stating the necessity for such an institution, and urging the advisability of seeking aid from the Government for its establishment.

The population of Canada was at that time rapidly increasing, and only a very scanty supply of teachers and ministers were obtainable from the mother country. Every year the need of an institution for the training of Canadian youth became more pressing, and every year the subject was brought before the Synod down to 1839. It is true that in 1837 a charter had been granted by George IV, by which the large endowment previously granted by George III for Universities throughout the Province was assigned to one University, to be called King's College. Nothing, however, had been done at this time towards opening King's College, for whose establishment the claims of other parts of Upper Canada had been set aside, nor were its provisions and management—from their exclusive nature—

likely to be satisfactory to the majority of the people. At a meeting in 1838, in Montreal, it was unanimously agreed to proceed to the foundation of a higher educational institution, and the necessary measures were at once taken towards this end. At a meeting in Kingston of the Synod in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada it was decided that the proposed College should be established, and an appeal was issued to the community in general for assistance. Meetings were immediately held, at the first of which in Toronto subscriptions to the amount of £600 were subscribed on the spot. Much interest was shown both in the Mother Country and throughout Ontario in the scheme, and from this time in the hands of a band of unwearied and devoted men the work went steadily on. Chief among the promoters of the scheme were the following distinguished men, whose unflagging zeal carried them safely through the grave financial and educational difficulties which beset the undertaking. The Hon. Wm. Morris, Rev. Robert McGill, Rev. Alex. Gale, Rev. Wm. Rintoul, Rev. John Machar, Rev. John Cook, Hon. John Hamilton, and Mr. John A. Macdonald (afterwards Sir John A. Macdonald), were men of great intellec-

tural and moral force, and their support was no doubt a great factor in the success of Queen's.

The Church of Scotland had from the first strongly encouraged the scheme, and through the colonial committee promised pecuniary aid for a limited time. By the close of 1839 the necessary initial steps had been taken for the founding of the College. In 1840, under the auspices of Hon. Wm. Morris, the Act of Incorporation, which, however, never came into effect, passed under the name and title of the University of Kingston, it having been considered discourteous to give the College the desired name of Queen's College without the permission of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In May, 1840, it was resolved to petition Her Majesty to grant the College a Royal Charter, so that it might be known as the Queen's College, Kingston. This was granted, and the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal on October 16th, 1841, an event which is annually brought to mind by the returning University Day each 16th of October. The Provincial Charter previously granted was annulled. Queen's was thus fairly launched on her career, and the first lectures were begun on the 17th of March, 1842, with the Rev. Dr. Liddell as Principal. From the first the financial question was a pressing one, and small as were the expenses at first, there was great cause for anxiety to those faithful friends who were the chief support of Queen's through the early days of the struggle.

As no suitable property could at first be obtained for the proposed College buildings, classes opened in 1842 in a frame building on Princess street. There were three students in attendance, a principal and two professors.

It is interesting to turn from the voluminous calendar of 1901-1902 to the meagre record of the teaching staff, preserved to us by the late Dr. Williamson, himself one of the first two professors. "The teaching in the subjects of study was conducted by Principal Liddell in Theology and Moral Philosophy, by Professor Campbell in Classics and Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, and by Professor Williamson in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The Elementary class was also taught by the latter in the College in connection with the preparatory school." A small beginning indeed, but one with all the elements of growth, and as the friends of Queen's were early reminded, the great Scotch Universities on which Queen's has been modelled began their existence under no fairer auspices. Glasgow University began life in 1450, with but one professor in Theology, and three in Philosophy; Marischal College, Aberdeen, with a principal and two professors; and Edinburgh University with one professor alone. And looking back on the past sixty years Queen's has no reason to feel discouraged when she compares her growth with that of other Universities.

A glance at the tables in the Roll of Graduates, lately published by Glasgow University, shows that in 1750, three hundred years after its foundation, only twenty-two degrees were granted, while in 1759 only four are recorded, nor did the number of degrees granted in one year ever reach as high as fifty until 1812. With quiet strength and confidence the work in Kingston went on. In 1844 the classes, consisting of twenty-one students, were removed to two stone houses on William

street. In 1854 the present site was purchased and classes were held in the buildings then upon it. At this time there were thirty-one students. The Royal Medical College of Kingston was established about this time, and in 1855 was affiliated with Queen's University. It is now the Medical Faculty of Queen's, and is no longer a separate institution, although it retains its original charter.

But the question of ways and means pressed heavily on Queen's. Beginning as she did with no settled endowments, dependent on grants from the Presbyterian Church and Government or on the subscriptions of generous friends, it is not surprising that she has passed through times of great difficulty. And how has her need been supplied? Where has this University, springing up among such difficult conditions, in a new country, without settled income of any kind, derived the means necessary for her present position and importance? Chiefly, we do not hesitate to say, by the enlightened generosity of her friends. Temporary grants from the Church, and from the Government, have been given and withdrawn when it was judged that the time had come for Queen's to stand without them. And as each emergency arose, friends have arisen too to meet it and to do by united effort what in sister institutions has been done by gifts of millionaires or Government aid. Three times a special effort has been made in times of special need, since the first subscription list was opened in 1859, to form an endowment fund. In 1869 the Government grant had been withdrawn, while the greater part of the College revenues had ceased owing to the failure of the Commercial Bank, in

which a large portion of the available funds had been invested. Through the efforts chiefly of Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras contributions were collected to the amount of \$10,000, and thus the pressing emergency was met, while at the same time by the removal of the props on which she had learned to lean Queen's was in the end benefited, and progress was made towards her firmer establishment on an independent basis.

In 1877 Dr. Snodgrass resigned the principalship after a term of office extending over one of the most difficult periods of the existence of Queen's. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Monro Grant, D.D., the present Principal.*

At the time of Dr. Grant's succeeding to the principalship in 1877, the number of students attending was 130 in all. From this time forward the growth of the University has been of astonishing rapidity. The first steps in the formation of a University are necessarily slow, and the work often apparently unfruitful and discouraging. But it had been faithfully and surely carried on by Dr. Grant's predecessors, till a firm foundation had been completed, and now the time had come for growth and expansion. The time had come, and the right man for the juncture had been provided. To those who look back on the career of Queen's through the past twenty-five years, it is beyond doubt that the pre-

*The names of the past Principals of Queen's are as follows: Dr. Liddell, 1841-46; Rev. John Machar, D.D., 1846-1852; Rev. Dr. George, Vice-Principal, 1852-1857; Rev. John Cook, D.D., LL.D., 1857-1860; Rev. Wm. Leitch, D.D., 1860-1864; Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, D.D., 1864-1867.

sent condition of Queen's is mainly what Principal Grant has made it, and that he has been allowed to carry on to fulfilment what those who had gone before had hoped and worked for. A crisis was at hand in the history of Queen's, and he was probably the only man in Canada who could have taken the reins of government and guided her safely through it.

A second appeal to the generosity of the friends of Queen's was one of the first things undertaken by Principal Grant. The absolute necessity for new College buildings and the equally pressing need of a substantial Endowment Fund were now self-evident. A year of ceaseless exertion and untiring effort on the part of the Principal and his faithful coadjutors resulted in the raising of a large sum, the immediate result of which was seen in the erection of the fine building completed in 1880, and known as the new Arts Building, and in the establishment of the University Endowment Fund. But satisfactory as were the results of this campaign, they were still insufficient for meeting the needs of the University, and in the winter of 1886-87 it was decided that the time had come to place her finances on a permanent basis and increase her work in different directions. Many of the previous subscriptions had been on a five years' plan, and these having now expired, there was a corresponding deficit in the income of the College. It was proposed that strenuous efforts should be made to raise the sum of \$250,000, to be called in honour of the Queen's Jubilee Year the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund. This scheme, carried out at the cost of great labour, met with most encouraging success and opened the way to much expansion in

University work, to new professorships and lectureships, and also to an important increase in the revenue of the University. Of this sum \$70,000 was contributed by the citizens of Kingston alone.

During the years 1883 to 1887 another question of no little importance to Queen's and sister Universities was brought up. The authorities of Toronto University, who, in spite of the large endowment at their disposal, found their income inadequate for their needs, intimated their intention of applying to the Government for aid, a course against which the friends of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity vigorously protested as being a one-sided solution of the problem of the fuller development of higher education in Ontario. The matter was much discussed, and after several conferences between the Minister of Education and the heads of the various Canadian Universities, a scheme of federation was issued by the Minister, in which it was proposed to form a confederation of Colleges at Toronto, in which each confederating college, while retaining its own principal, professorial staff, and internal administration, should be affiliated to Toronto University, and should be dependent on her for all degrees other than the degrees in Divinity. We all remember the ultimate result,—Victoria University alone joined the confederation and moved to Toronto. Great pains were no doubt taken to render the scheme attractive, and to anticipate the difficulties that must arise, and the proposal was one that demanded serious consideration. Nor was it one that could be decided at once and for all alike. Each University was bound to judge it from its own point of view,

and to some it appeared to offer the best prospects of success. To Queen's and her friends this seemed by no means the best way out of her difficulties, nor did this mode of settling the claims of the Universities, other than that of Toronto, to a share in Government aid satisfy Queen's. The question was at once referred to the graduates and friends of Queen's. Circulars were sent out asking their opinion as to the advisability of her removal. Shall Queen's join the federation of Colleges or shall she remain at Kingston and trust as she has hitherto done to the support of her many and tried friends? The answer was given with no uncertain voice from all parts of the world. Ninety-nine of the answers were strongly in favour of her remaining at Kingston. It was felt even if the many existing difficulties attending the removal of the University could be cleared away that as the committee appointed to answer the proposal pointed out, Queen's had no doubt a power for usefulness in Kingston which she could never have if moved elsewhere, "and that to move her would sever Queen's from traditions, associations and affections, the very sources of her growth and life." It was felt, too, that there was a pressing need for such a University in Eastern Ontario, and that with the removal of Queen's the cause of higher education would proportionately suffer. It was strongly urged and the example of Scotland, with her four large and prosperous Universities, all in part State supported, was cited to prove that Ontario with her two millions of intelligent people might well support two universities in her midst. This proposition, the truth of which has

been long and fully proved, is at the present time a mere truism, but it was then strongly opposed by many, and it required all the indomitable energy and courage of the Principal, and all the devotion and support of his friends, to carry Queen's through this new crisis. But then as always Queen's men stood together and the day was carried. The question was settled to the satisfaction of her friends and the storm passed. Events have since fully justified the actions of the trustees at this time.

From this time the record of each succeeding year tells of continued growth. It was in accordance with the policy of expansion, steadily followed by Queen's, that steps were now taken for the establishment of a School of Science at Kingston. The project, once launched, was warmly taken up, and the Government approached, with a view to obtaining the aid already promised for the same purpose to Toronto University. A donation of \$10,000 from a generous friend of the College was followed by many other subscriptions, and in the autumn of 1891 the John Carruthers Hall was opened. This action was quickly followed by the opening of the School of Mines and Agriculture, while the establishment of new Chairs, such as those of Biology, Practical and Applied Science, indicated the various sides on which Queen's was developing. The record of each succeeding year tells of continued growth. Facilities were given to non-resident students for extra-mural work, leading to the same degrees as those obtained by students attending the ordinary College course. At the same time the Alumni Theological Conference, which has now been held annually for some years,

was commenced, and kept many of her graduates in touch with Queen's, whose professions prevented them from having frequent intercourse with their Alma Mater, and thus keeping step with her progress and development.

The century closed with a very important event in the life of Queen's. Sir Sandford Fleming, now in his seventh consecutive term of office as Chancellor of the University, had in the spring of 1900 appealed for a grant, for the purpose of erecting a new Arts Building, pointing out that the increasing number of students made additional accommodation an absolute necessity, unless future applicants were to be turned away. This appeal, the first that had been made to the city of Kingston as a municipality, met with generous response. On the 16th of October, 1900, the city of Kingston passed a by-law voting the sum of \$50,000 to the University for another building, the only case on record where a Canadian city has granted a bonus for University purposes. This bonus was soon followed by a Government grant to the School of Mining, thus indirectly aiding Queen's by broadening the basis of the School of Mining, so that scientific departments at present connected with Queen's might be attached to the School. It was decided to build three buildings, one for Arts, one for Applied Science, and one for Mining. These buildings are now in course of erection, the corner-stone of the first having been laid on the 15th of October by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

Nor is it only in the widening of her curriculum that the expansive power of Queen's has been shown. Owing

her beginning, as she remembers with gratitude, in great part to the Presbyterian Church, she has never been in any sense sectarian, and has long ceased to deserve the title of a denominational university, except in her theological course. From the first her doors have been open to and freely entered by students of all denominations. She counts among her children Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, coming from lands as widely separated as Japan, New Zealand, Persia, Jamaica, India and the Barbadoes, besides all parts of Canada and the United States.

The number of students attending classes is not an unfailing test of the worth and prosperity of a University, but the steady increase in past years is certainly an index to the public appreciation of the advantages that Queen's can offer for higher education. The number of undergraduates in attendance last year, after allowing for double registration in two faculties, was 727, as compared to 660 in 1899, and 633 in 1898. Of these no inconsiderable proportion were women. The teaching staff consists at present of forty-five professors and lecturers, and upwards of twenty tutors. The following faculties are now included in the University: Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine and Applied Science, the studies in these classes leading to the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., LL.B., M.D. and C.M., M.E. and B.Sc.

Besides the ordinary classes, many extra-mural students, especially among school teachers, are following the prescribed course at their own homes, in connection with their own professional work, and this branch of University

work, begun as an experiment, has proved so successful and so much appreciated, that the carrying it on forms an important part of the work of some of the professors and tutors, by whom the essays required from the students for the course are carefully corrected. In every case extra-mural students are compelled to take the same examinations as those required from resident students before receiving the degree. The number also of those students who, after graduating, take up post graduate work here is increasing year by year. No doubt the latitude allowed at Queen's, even in the ordinary pass courses, and still more in the honour work, with regard both to the subjects of study chosen and the order in which they may be taken up, has done much to bring this about. The freedom of choice in their work enjoyed by students has had good results at Queen's, where the system of options is carried further than in any other Canadian University, to the great gain of students, as the authorities believe, in the development of individuality, and with no detriment to the quality of the work done. The system is in keeping with the general policy of Queen's towards her students, where the aim is to allow them as much liberty both, in the classes and out of them, as is compatible with the objects of University education, and with the general order and well-being of the institution. It is in accordance with this policy that the students are as a body almost entirely self-governing, having their own self-constituted society, which decides all questions pertaining to the welfare of the students, and their own court and officers to settle all lesser matters of discipline. It is a very rare occurrence

for the Senate to interfere, the student societies being so thoroughly organized as to meet all the requirements of law and order.

It would be wrong, even in a sketch as imperfect as this, of the work now being carried on in connection with the University, to omit all mention of the University Extension Lectures, which are given by some of the professors during the session in their special subjects, in neighbouring towns, and which are warmly appreciated by many who are unable to undertake the amount of work required for a complete extra-mural course.

We have said that Queen's draws her students from many countries, (we might have said from many races.) So, too, when the College course is over, she sends them out again to almost every part of the world, where in various ways they are found doing good work and filling responsible situations. The students who have left for a post-graduate course in Scotland, England and Germany, have almost without exception taken a good stand and reflected credit on their Alma Mater. The lessons of perseverance, of reverence, for true learning, of self-reliance and self-restraint, which are impressed upon them during their College life, stand them in good stead, when called to leave the University and begin their life-work.

Such is in brief the past history of Queen's. On the 16th of October, 1901, the sixtieth year of the life of the University, since the passing of her Royal Charter, was completed. Only those who have borne the burden and heat of the day know what it has cost to place her where she now stands, the courage, the self-denial, the wis-

dom, above all, the faith, that were necessary to surmount all the difficulties in the way. These difficulties have to a large extent disappeared. Her financial condition, while still not adequate enough to meet all the requirements of the work that the University desires to do, is sufficient to insure her permanent stability and to justify the desire for expansion which each year causes her to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. Her path, as in the early days, must still be compassed by anxiety. As the University increases in size, in importance and in influence, each step taken towards fuller development assumes greater significance and demands the most careful consideration. Hitherto advances and improvements have been made in general along the lines of fuller opportunities for learning, and larger accommodation for class work. It would now appear that the spirit of liberality and enlightenment, which has always characterized Queen's, demands changes of a more radical nature, and we shall shortly see important alterations in the letter of a constitution of which she has outgrown the spirit. The authorities of Queen's have always recognized the fact that the growth of a living institution must be met by a full and generous effort to provide for the expanding life, a policy which has no doubt largely contributed to the success now so fully admitted. The policy of the past, abundantly justified by results, will be the policy of the future. Queen's has never hesitated to give up when no longer needed, the props on which she once thankfully leaned, and if the fuller and freer life of the University demands greater latitude than the present Constitution

affords, she will not hesitate to make the changes she deems necessary.

It is with the same object in view that appeals are made to the public, and the result of such appeals is invariably seen in the supply of some pressing need which has arisen. These increasing needs are a sign of life and growth, the cessation of which in the present state of Canada would indicate a loss of vitality in the University. Queen's is not now, and probably never will be, in the position of the long established and richly endowed Universities of the mother land. The country itself is young, with the growing and developing needs of youth, and a university that is doing its legitimate work will keep in touch with its demands, will develop and expand to supply them, and will seek to foster the intellectual life that is yearly becoming more essential, if Canada is to take her place among the older nations.

This is the work that Queen's is seeking to do, with what measure of success is best known by those who have passed through their College training within her walls, and who, one and all, leave them filled with a spirit of zeal and loyalty for their Alma Mater, which shows itself in after life in the strong *esprit de corps* for which Queen's is proverbial, and in self-denying and strenuous efforts on her behalf. It is difficult to estimate the amount of work that has been done and is still being done by her students. At the time of the special effort made in 1887 to establish the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund, \$6,000 were voluntarily contributed by the students, and at the present time the class of 1901 has undertaken to raise the sum of \$5,000 for the

founding of a Fellowship in English Literature, a striking testimony to the value they attach to the work of their University, and the affection with which they regard her, a proof, too, that the spirit of devotion and self-denial which laid her foundation is handed down through successive generations of students. On the continuance of this spirit Queen's feels she may safely depend, and as long as this continues her outlook for the future is secure.

THE SONG BOOK.

THE Song Book Committee has at last broken the silence with which for years it has veiled its operations by the announcement that the book is to be published early in December. The JOURNAL is also permitted to give its readers some information about the book and its contents.

The book is to contain somewhat more than a hundred songs, making about one hundred and fifty pages. It is being engraved by Whaley, Royce & Co., of Toronto, and will be printed on good paper and form an attractive volume.

As to contents books of College Songs have usually been of one or two classes. Some consist entirely of songs of local origin or such as have been adopted for glee club or other use. Most, however, contain a rather miscellaneous collection of local songs, adaptations and parodies, general students' songs, and other songs, called in the prefaces "standard music." Many of these are disfigured by senseless noise, or long recitations, or fantastic arrangements whose usefulness would end with a second reading.

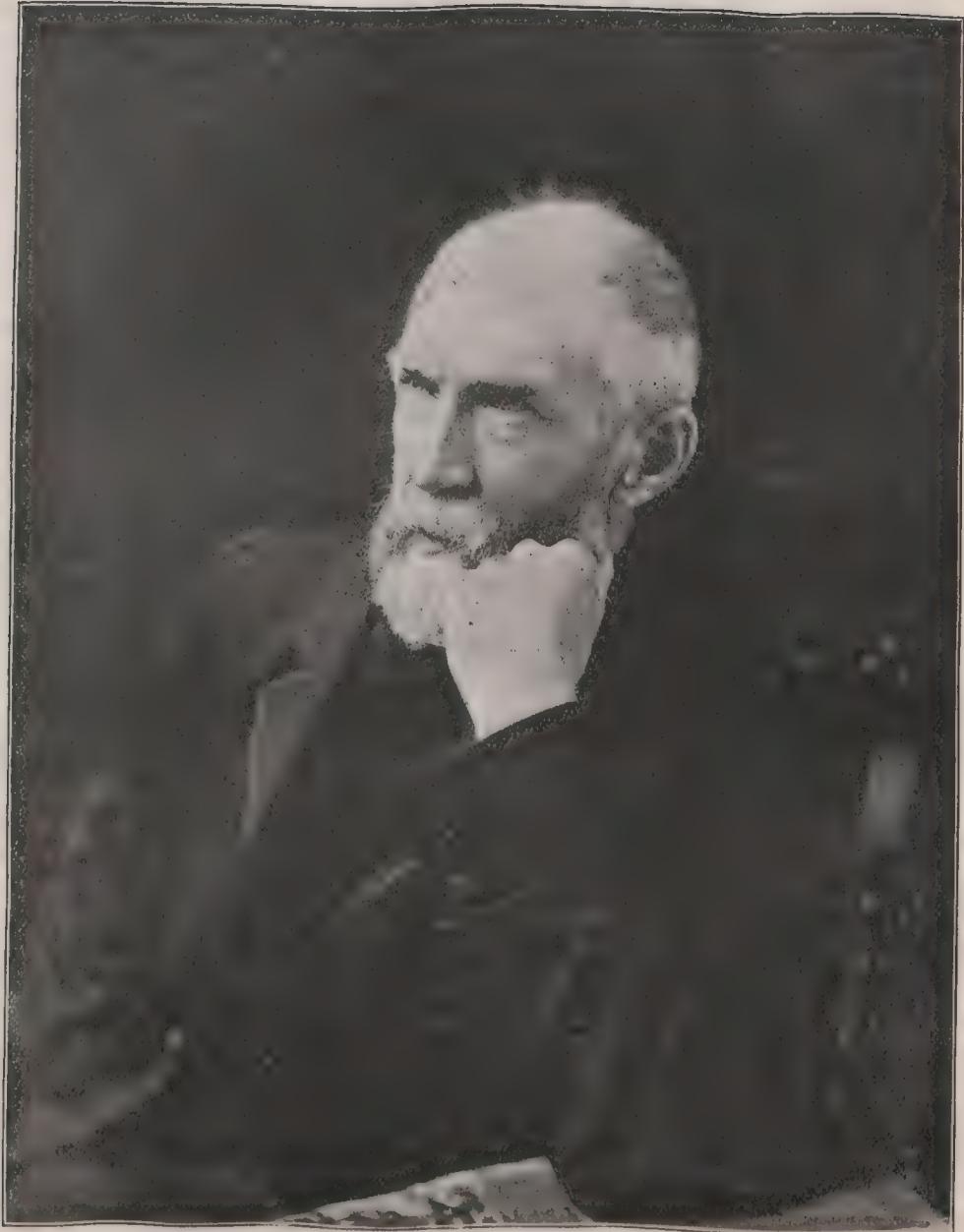
The Queen's Song Book of necessity belongs to the second class ; but if the simultaneous establishment of courses of lectures on music in the University and publication of a Song Book are omens of an increase of interest in music, we may hope in a few years to see a book of original Queen's songs. Among the dozen or more original songs in the present volume are several of Rev. A. E. Lavell's, of which the *football song* is already well known among the students. Professor Glover's *Alma Mater*, with its stirring tune by Garratt, should immediately become popular. Its first stanza is :

Is there nobler theme or greater
For our song than Alma Mater,
Alma Mater, loved and dear,
Nurse of manhood, faith and know-
ledge,
Queenly in her name, our College,
Queenlier minded we revere.

Chorus.—Queen's forever !
May she never
Fail the fullest life to know !
Be her story
One long glory
By her blue Ontario !

The compilers have endeavoured to increase the number of general students' songs (almost all of which have been derived from the German) by inserting translations of many German students' songs which have not hitherto appeared in English. Many of the translations are by Miss Saunders, to whom the book is indebted for some of its most valuable features.

The large proportion of English and other folk songs contained, and the simplicity of arrangement characterizing the whole book, will make it most useful in class-room and elsewhere.



PRINCIPAL GRANT, C.M.G.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

THE world has been wagging nearly six months since the last pages of this paper were imprinted and sent abroad among its readers, and it is a very indirect and modest boast to say that much more eminent journals than this one could have been withdrawn from publication for as long a time with no more serious consequences than have resulted from the silence of these pages. The season has been hot, cold, moist or dry, according to its humours, and the great events, with not a few of the small ones, have been announced duly by those of our contemporaries who have not had the privilege of a six months' holiday. It is high time, however, for the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL to resume its fortnightly course, and to gather up and express such of the University affairs as are suitable for its columns and are of some permanent value. It is needless to repeat that the JOURNAL's constant aim is to catch something of the finer breath and spirit of the University, and to express it in fitting form. Excellence and usefulness are the ambitions of the men of the University, and the aims of this paper must be no less noble. The officials entrusted with the publication

of the JOURNAL are quite confident that the students of all faculties will make demands upon themselves and will not allow their own medium of expression to fall to a level unworthy of its name. With this issue the JOURNAL appears in a new and somewhat larger form, and throughout the session several, if not all, the numbers will be of similar proportions. It is only right that as other departments of activity grow, the JOURNAL, which is the common instrument of all, should keep step with the healthy expansion of the University. New buildings, new professors, an increasing number of new students, a royal visit, bequests and gifts make up already a crowded programme of a session that promises to be rich in effort and progress.

IN the month of October the students of the University are beings of large discourse looking before and after. There have been journeys to this port from every quarter of the wind, and the leisure or occupations of the summer have given place to the occupations or perhaps the leisure of the College session. Some of the brown complexions in the class rooms or on the street, suggest the early rising and the frugal fare of farm-houses where the summer days have been filled with out-door toil, and there has been little time or taste for making much preparation against the winter. "One enjoys coming back to Kingston I can assure you," was the remark of such an undergraduate a few days ago, "after having been up at five all summer and on one's feet all day. Study! no I never opened a book." Others have been in offices or shops, foregoing the enthusiasm of

study for the practical ends which alone put further study within their reach; and perhaps wondering sometimes which side of life, their winter or summer duties is the more real and necessary. They are here again at all events, and free to set aside the matter of pounds, shillings and pence for the society of the noble living, and the noble dead; perhaps thankful that there is one resort where the universal theme of gain plays an unimportant part.

There is another company of returning travellers whom one must envy or not as his fancy leads him. They have been across the sea and have been blown by storms, they have seen strange lands, heard strange accents of the common English tongue, and have seen the ways of men under other skies than these. If such travels have all been made in ease and leisure in the first cabin of an ocean steamer, or in the first class carriages of Scotch and English railroads, the travellers will be in no haste to return to the grind of classes and the quiet life of Kingston. But from what one gathers it is not always in this fashion that these summer jaunts across the sea are made, and the acquaintance with new shores is formed in toil rather than in leisure. It will be a pity if the fine artistic or historic charm of the older lands is marred by other considerations.

Some of the returning undergraduates have been at home, relating the experience of first and second sessions and perhaps convincing elder brothers and parents that it is both interesting and a little troublesome to have a member of the family College-bred. They will have been discussing Theology or Socialism with their fathers and not always getting the better of

the argument. At any rate they have been doing a few books of Virgil and a speech of Cicero for the coming session, and have been watering the grass on the sultry afternoons to say nothing of tennis and tea.

But one would have to let the imagination roam over every corner of the land to tell of all the haunts and occupations from which the College population have come back. From a long portage of muskeg in a northern wilderness with camp fires and a meagre supper, to the moonlight on the Pacific coast or a ramble at sunset across the prairie, the fancy must catch glimpses of those who are now congregated in a common home. The students of Divinity are still scattered up and down the country, but are no doubt preparing for their return to Kingston and for another tilt with heresy. They are perhaps to be most envied of all in the summer days, exploring as they do each year new and distant parts of the Dominion and getting glimpses into the various activities which are building up the country, while at the same time their occupation enables them to take with them much of the same buoyant air that is breathed in College haunts.

THE session has opened under the most promising conditions, the attendance of students is likely to be large; the building operations, which are now so visible, speak of larger accommodation and better equipment in the days to come, the laying of the memorial stone of the new Arts building by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York was a memorable event in our academic history; but through it all there was one dark cloud in our sky, namely, the illness of the Princi-

pal. As we write these lines we are cheered by good news; the report of progress, steady though slow through a whole week, leads us to look forward to the time when the Principal will have rest after this hard fought battle, and will be able at least to enjoy a little quiet intercourse with friends and give his counsel on important points connected with the life of the University. At one time the outlook was very gloomy, and many who are not easily panic-stricken began to fear for the worst. In this trying illness the patient himself has manifested courage and cheerfulness. He has been enabled to exemplify the qualities which he has so often urged others to cultivate, and has been sustained by the conviction that his work is not yet done. As Britons are said not to know when they are defeated, so some may think that a man of clear purpose, resolute will, and unflinching courage does not know when his work is done, and is apt to suppose that it is never done. There is some truth in this. Providence has some work for each one of us to do, so long as we can think noble thoughts and speak inspiring words. Still in a sense a man's life-work may be rounded out and, relatively speaking, completed, brought to a symmetrical as well as an honourable close. In this sense we dare to hope that the Principal's work is not finished, and that he will be spared to see and enjoy the larger developments in connection with the work of Queen's University, in behalf of which he has spent so much time and strength and skill.

The Principal's illness was to us a great disappointment, both in itself and in the time of its arrival. We had hoped that the voyage to the old

land, brief as it was, would have had a vigorous tonic effect, and that our chief would have been at the head of affairs with much of the old time alertness and enthusiasm. When, as that voyage was drawing to a close, we heard of the honour conferred upon Dr. Grant by the King, we felt an honest pride in the fact that the University and its head had been singled out for royal recognition. Our appreciation of the man does not depend upon popular applause or public honours. But in so far as such honours do represent a genuine recognition of rare ability, high character and devotion to the common weal, there was no more worthy recipient in this land than the man who stood manfully for "Imperialism" long before it became a popular cry, who has preached the need of a true tolerance among the various races and classes that compose the population of this country, and who has stood for breadth and charity within the borders of his own communion.

Happily we are not called at this time to estimate the extent or significance of the Principal's life-work, but we cannot help noting the interest and sympathy which his illness has evoked. From all quarters of the country private enquiries and public notices have come. These have been marked by a sincerity and earnestness of tone which show the strong hold which he has taken in the hearts of the people. It was clearly recognized that the man who was looking so calmly and bravely into the face of death was a man who, whatever might be his limitation and weakness, had lived an unselfish life, a man of marvellous vigour and versatility who could do many things well, a man

of strong independence who had not pandered to any class but had spoken always according to his own convictions, a man indeed who had helped to make social, religious and political life freer and purer. All this was well known to those of us who have watched his daily and public career, but it was none the less pleasant for us to read it, as it stood forth in graceful terms in journals that represent all classes and creeds.

Though around the University there are many competent and willing workers in various departments, even the temporary absence of the Principal has been felt to be a severe loss at this particular time, but we trust that he will not allow anxiety for the important work on hand to encroach upon the absolute rest which must for a time be necessary ; and we hope that after a while he will come back with renewed strength to give his counsel and guidance to the institution with which for a quarter of a century he has been so closely identified, an institution which we trust has a great part to play in the young life of the country.

THE laying of the foundation stone in the new Arts building by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York will always be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Queen's. The present Arts building was inaugurated by another member of the same royal family—the Princess Louise. At a still earlier stage Queen Victoria, herself, gave us for our name that royal title which her own life and rule have enriched with a new weight of meaning, and identified almost exclusively with her own memory, besides favour-

ing us on several occasions with gracious tokens of her continued interest and good-will. Our present king, on the occasion of his visit to Canada, founded the Prince of Wales scholarship. Queen's can thus point to an uninterrupted tradition of favour and furtherance from the highest quarter through three generations. Throughout the whole course of her history her growth has been fostered by the sunshine of the royal smile, and each decided step in her steady progress has for its milestone some permanent record inscribed with the royal name.

Some people are so constituted as to find but little significance in this. It really means a great deal. In a University everything depends on the dominant spirit, and whatever tends to stimulate the imagination and enlarge our horizon, to remind us of our wider destinies, to exorcise the contracted utilitarianism and parochial temper not unknown in Canada, or even in Queen's, is decidedly to be welcomed. The visit of the Duke and Duchess, with all its gracious circumstances, most conspicuous and least to be forgotten of which was their visit to the sick-bed of the Principal, is an influence of this kind. Their names, carved on the corner-stone, and written with their own hands on the first leaf in the new volume of our Doomsday book, which we hope is destined to record an accelerated velocity of advance in the University such as will leave past triumphs far behind, will remind us not only of the claims upon our loyalty established by the constant and special graciousness of their royal house, continued to us throughout three generations, but also of that world-wide fatherland, whose sons we are, of the high traditions associated

with the name we share, of our debt of piety to the past, and of duty to the present and the future.

THERE are so many aspects from which an article on the recent visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York might be written that one hesitates to begin. It is obvious that what the British crown has lost in political power it has gained in personal influence, and that the new loyalty, whose traditions centre around our late Queen, will be strengthened by the popular and yet dignified bearing of the Duke and Duchess during their tour. To what is this personal influence due. Not to any striking physical or intellectual attitudes, though in neither is the reigning family deficient. Richard Coeur de Lion, dressed in corslet of Milan steel, with his good sword clanking at his side, and the nodding ostrich plume shading his sunburnt face, appealed to the imagination; "the divinity that doth hedge a king" made meaner men bow down to him; the external trappings aided them to grasp the fact that this was no ordinary man, made his kingship more concrete, more easy to realise. Louis XI, dressed in a doublet which none of his courtiers would have deemed worthy of their valets, yet called for reverence because of his ruthless ability and masterly statesmanship. His Royal Highness must look elsewhere for the sources of his power. Some will find it in the respect due to the ancient line which goes back to Cerdic and to Rollo; the philosopher will reverence him as the embodiment of constitutional monarchy, as a visible emblem of our Anglo-Saxon respect for law and order; the cynic will see only another

of the multitudinous forms of snobbery. Doubtless all these have their place, but to us it rather seems that the Duke is powerful because he carries on the tradition of kindly tact and gracious dignity which characterised alike his grandmother and the present monarch. The average man does not love an embodied abstraction; he thinks of Alfred not as the founder of our navy but as the man whose ears were boxed for letting the cakes burn; and he will continue to think, in Kingston at least, of the Duke not as the embodiment of law or order or constitutional government, but as the pleasant-faced English gentleman who with his gracious wife spent ten minutes at the bed-side of the Principal. And from this point of view it was fitting that the man who came up the platform steps on University Day was dressed neither as a duke nor as an admiral of the fleet, nor yet as "a big, brass general," but in the simple frock-coat of a British or Canadian gentleman. The one danger of such a course is that the crown may lose in dignity, and thereby in the respect for which no amount of transient popularity could compensate; but of this danger there is but little fear, for the reigning house has already shown that it has fully mastered the difficult art of combining affability with dignity and self-respect.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Editor is under obligations to Mr. W. W. McLaren and Professor Dyde for assistance in the preparation of this number of the JOURNAL.

A noted guest at the ceremonies on October 15th was Sir Frederick Young, K. C. M. G., Vice-President

of the Royal Colonial Institute in London. Sir Frederick, though eighty-four years of age, did not hesitate to undertake the long ocean voyage in order to be present as the guest of the Principal at this important moment in our history. On Monday, October 14th, he gave an address in the Hospital to the third and fourth years in medicine, which won the hearts of all the boys present. In spite of his years, Sir Frederick is erect and military in carriage, his voice is firm, and he looks prepared for many more years service to the Empire which he has loved so long.

The imposing functions with which the University of Glasgow celebrated its ninth jubilee last June were of much interest to College-bred men the world over. Fifty years ago at the last occasion of the same kind Lord Macaulay was one of the chief figures on the platform, and his address gave graceful and appropriate expression to the progress of arts and letters in the four centuries since the University of Glasgow was inaugurated. At the recent functions the University was crowded with eminent men from many parts of the world, and fifty more years of great traditions were added to the story of the past. Among the honours given by the University of Glasgow on the occasion was the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon one of our own representatives, Professor McComb, a distinction which has been amply earned and which will be worn with grace and dignity.

The degree of LL.D. is of very ancient origin, and was originally conferred as the result of study. The

legum doctor (the LL. denoting the plural) had to be *utriusque legis peritior*, skilled in both branches of law, both canon and civil, the former being in early times the more important. In 1350 Dr. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, took his LL.D. at the age of 30, and was accounted *utriusque legis peritorum flos praecipuus*.

The first LL.D. of Queen's was the Honourable John Alexander Macdonald, M. P., upon whom the degree was conferred in the year 1863, so that the University may well claim that she has from the beginning recognized and honoured those who through evil and through good report, cherished their allegiance to the British Crown.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

MR. PIKE.

JUDGING from all available information one seems amply justified in congratulating the University on the recent appointment to the vacant chair in Classics. Mr. Pike's record in Cambridge was first-rate. Not only did he make the most favourable impression upon his teachers there, and finish his course with the highest attainable degree in his own special subject, he also gained a University prize for an English essay, and was honourably mentioned for another essay on "The influence of Dante on modern thought." Manifestly then, we may expect from him not only a sound and accurate scholarship, but also the wider and humarer point of view, which seizes and interprets once more the life, which still beats for those who have the eye to see it, in those ancient books he has to guide us through. Again, Mr. Pike, besides

being a man of wide culture and keen interest in the higher things, is also a practised and well-approved teacher. He has an excellent six years' record behind him in that capacity. Further, he is evidently a thoroughly wholesome, well-constituted person with the "mens sana in corpore sano." He is a good cricketer and all-round athlete, and, unlike the Apostle Paul's, his bodily appearance is the opposite of contemptible. Clearly Mr. Pike is the type of man wanted in Queen's, one who will touch the life of the place at every point.

MR. MARSHALL.

The gentleman newly appointed as assistant in the department of English Literature is not a stranger in Kingston or in the College. Mr. Marshall is a native of Ontario, and not so many years ago was an undergraduate in these very buildings. His career as a student gave ample promise of successful work in his profession; he took the Governor General's prize at that time awarded for proficiency and was acknowledged *facile princeps* in Philosophy, winning the medal in that department.

Since leaving College Mr. Marshall has been in various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, his latest position in Kingston bringing him almost under our own walls; and he now enters upon his new duties along with Professor Cappon under auspices which give promise of much usefulness and healthy influence.

MR. JOHN SHARP.

The grave presence of Mr. John Sharp, the new assistant in Philosophy, is already well known in college, in church, on the street and elsewhere

in Kingston. Mr. Sharp, like so many of his colleagues, was born in Scotland, but has passed most of his life in Canada. He was a student here between 1885 and 1892, taking a brilliant course in both Arts and Theology. On leaving college he spent five years as the incumbent of the Presbyterian Church at Admaston, Ontario, and was afterwards appointed Professor of English Literature and History at Morin College, Quebec, where he remained four years. Mr. Sharp is distinguished both for thoroughness of scholarship and for sanity of judgment, and he will adorn the new position into which he has entered.

MR. CARMICHAEL.

With the opening of the present session Mr. Norman R. Carmichael, who has already been on the staff for several years, appears under the new designation of "Associate Professor of Physics," a position in which Mr. Carmichael's talents will be of still greater service to the University than in previous sessions.

MR. FRASER.

Mr. W. G. Fraser, who has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics for this session, is a native of Croy, Inverness-shire, Scotland, where he was born in 1873. His father was the late Rev. Thomas Fraser, minister of the Church of Scotland. He received his early education at the parish school of Croy, and subsequently at Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen. In 1889 he entered the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. with first-class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1893. In the same year he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A.



MR. MARSHALL.



MR. JOHN SHARP.



MR. CARMICHAEL.



MR. FRASER.



MR. F. R. SHARPE.

as senior wrangler in 1896. He was elected Fellow of Queen's in the following year, and became M.A. of Cambridge in 1899. During the last three years he has acted as assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Aberdeen.

MR. F. R. SHARPE.

Mr. F. R. Sharpe who has been appointed lecturer on Applied Mathematics in the School of Mining, is the youngest son of Mr. A. Sharpe, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He was born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School. In 1889 he gained an open Mathematical Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1892 he graduated as 2nd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. In 1893 he was placed in the 1st Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos. After taking pupils at Cambridge in 1894 and 1895, he was engaged for five years as works manager with engineering firms in Manchester and Birmingham. Before coming out to Canada he had been for



MR. KIRKPATRICK.

twelve months at the Victoria University, Manchester, studying Engineering under Professor Osborne Reynolds, the well known authority on Hydraulics and General Engineering.

MR. KIRKPATRICK.

Last week we welcomed to our midst Professor Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, successor to the chair of Mining, Engineering and Metallurgy. Professor Kirkpatrick is an old Kingston boy and a '99 graduate of McGill. During his university course he was successful in holding the Dawson scholarship in Metallurgy for one year. He spent considerable time travelling through British Columbia and the Western States, making a collection of ores for his university. Since graduation he has held the important position of assistant superintendent of the Mountain Copper Company of California, where some of the largest smelters of the west are to be seen. We gladly welcome Professor Kirkpatrick as a new member of the staff, and predict for him a future as brilliant as his past career has been.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

A FORTNIGHT'S hard work, much disorganization of classes, a good deal of expense, half an hour of splendour, and then—all over. Is this the best way to look at the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York? Surely not. Even though they themselves are gone, the memory of their gracious presence remains with us and will be a possession forever, to which we can look back in later years. Not only is it true that

"One crowded hour of glorious life

Is worth an age without a name," but also the influence which such a scene must have upon the tender and immature minds of the freshmen and freshettes, and even upon the more hardened understandings of those of mature years, cannot be overestimated.

When it was decided that we were to be favoured by a visit from our future King and Queen, the suitable preparations for receiving them were placed in the hands of the University Council, and the following committees were appointed :

INVITATIONS COMMITTEE.—Professor Goodwin (Convener), The Chancellor, Professor Watson, the Registrar, Messrs. F. King, W. L. Grant and J. M. Mowat.

DECORATION COMMITTEE. — Miss Saunders (Convener), Professor Watson, Professor Dyde, Dr. A. T. Drummond, Mr. W. L. Grant.

Messrs. J. J. Harpell, D. S. Noble and J. H. Laidlaw were delegates from the Alma Mater Society to the meeting of Council and were made members of both committees. All did their best, for it was felt that in the absence of the Principal an extra effort would

be necessary to uphold the honour and good reputation of the University; special mention must be made of the work done by the Chancellor, Professor Goodwin, the Registrar, Mr. King, and, above all, by Miss Saunders, to whom is due the whole credit for the decorations. Mr. Symons, who was in the city superintending the erection of the new buildings, was unwearied in his efforts, and a word of praise must be given also to the contractors, Messrs. Sullivan and Langdon, and Messrs. Wilmot and Davis, who in every way did their utmost and showed that the Queen's spirit infects even those who come but indirectly into contact with it.

But neither Council nor contractors showed either the zeal or the efficiency of the students. From the moment the Alma Mater was notified that its help would be necessary, nothing could exceed the spirit with which all entered into the work. It would be unfair to mention names. Every member of every committee did his work, and more than his work, and when the day itself came, the behaviour of the general body of students showed that self-government is the best of all governments. The committees appointed by the A.M.S. were as follows :

DECORATIONS.—A. G. Mackinnon, B.A., '03, Divinity; G. R. Shibley, M.A.; R. A. Wilson, '00, Arts; T. H. Billings, '01, Arts; E. C. Twitchell, '02, Arts; J. Macdonnell, '04, Arts; W. W. McKinley, '03, Med.; W. T. Sheriff, '03, Med.; A. K. Connolly, '04, Med.; R. Patterson, '05, Sci.; W. Gordonier, '03, Sci.

SONGS.—The Musical Committee of the A.M.S., the Glee Club, the Banjo Club.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—*Ladies' Platform.*—O. N. Scott, '01, Sci., Convener; J. A. Donnell, '01, Arts; J. N. Stanley, M.A.; W. J. MacInnes, '02, Arts; J. M. Young, '02, Arts; J. W. Merrill, B.A., '02, Med. *Main Platform.*—J. F. Sparks, B.A., '04, Med., and H. Mackerras, '04, Med., Conveners; W. W. Maclaren, M.A., '02, Div.; Logie Macdonnell, '01, Arts; J. J. Harpell, '01, Arts; G. F. Dalton, B.A., '02, Med.; E. Sheffield, B.A., '02, Med.; L. W. Jones, '02, Med.; J. Wallace, M.A., B. D. *Grounds.*—G. B. MacLennan, B. A., '04, Div.; J. McEachern, '01, Arts; L. K. Bolton, '02, Arts; A. Kennedy, M.A.; R. W. Magee, '02, Arts; A. D. Mackinnon, '04, Arts; C. H. Maclaren, '02, Arts; H. D. Borley, '02, Arts; J. H. Laidlaw, B. A., '03, Med.; H. C. Windell, B. A., '02, Med.; W. W. McKinley, '03, Med.; J. K. Dawson, '03, Med.; A. D. Falkner, '04, Med.; C. S. VanNess, '04, Med.; M. E. Branscombe, '04, Med.; J. T. Hill, '04, Med.; F. Etherington, '02, Med.; M. Ferguson, '02, Sci.; B. Tett, '03, Sci.; D. S. Noble, '03, Sci.; E. T. Corkill, '04, Sci.; W. Lawlor, '02, Arts.

The occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness was to honour alike the University and himself by accepting from the hands of the Chancellor the degree of LL.D., and to show his appreciation of the work which Queen's has done, by laying the foundation stone of the new Arts building presented by the citizens of Kingston.

The day dawned bright and clear, one of those typical autumn days which can be seen in their perfection nowhere out of Canada. The clerk of the weather, who had been so ungracious in Toronto, showed that he did not always favour

the big battalions, and gave us a day which displayed the University and its grounds in their full beauty. Looking back to 1878, one could not but be struck by the difference. The present writer, though then of tender years, distinctly remembers suggesting to the Principal, at the time of the visit of the Princess Louise, that it would be well to dismiss a few of the Professors and employ some extra gardeners. Now, however, thanks to the care and attention of Dr. Drummond, the grounds were not unworthy of the presence of royalty itself.

At the main entrance an arch of maple leaves had been erected, designed by Miss Saunders and Mr. Symons, and erected in great part by the Decoration Committee of the A.M.S. It formed a far more unique and typical ornament than could have been framed from any quantity of bunting, and was much admired both by the Duke and Duchess, and by the visiting Press, who expressed the opinion that no one arch in either Toronto or Montreal equalled it in beauty and symmetry. The doorway of the new building is in the form of a deep arch, copied from one of the most celebrated churches in Southern France, and forms a natural alcove, easy and effective to decorate. Carpeted with the royal red, and overarched with the grand old blue, red and yellow, it formed a fit scene for the ceremony. Outside this alcove was erected a platform, the central part reserved for the royal couple and their attendants, the sides for the distinguished guests of the University. In front a blank space, sixty feet in width, was roped off; the rope was lined by the students, who wore streamers of the college colours, and



George



Victoria Mary

behind them the campus offered ample accommodation for the citizens. A special stand had been erected for ladies, with the central rows reserved for lady-students. These were present in cap and gown one hundred strong, and while we will not imitate the Toronto papers and speak of "serried ranks of youthful beauty," we may say with confidence that they were not the least striking feature of the ceremony, an opinion in which, if what we have heard be true, His Royal Highness fully coincided. The reception committee, also in cap and gown, did their work so thoroughly that at no time was there the least sign of confusion. Mortar-boards being at a premium, and bare heads in October being dangerous, the lady students, with characteristic energy, made mortar-boards not only for themselves, but for the ushers. It is said that their unit of measurement was the head of a celebrated honour student of Classics, which perhaps accounts for the fact that some of the others were compelled to fill up the deficiency with handkerchiefs.

The stands were occupied by some six hundred guests from the city and county, of whom the following were the chief:—The Board of Trustees, with their wives and daughters; the various faculties of the University, with their wives and daughters; the University Council with their wives; the Board of Governors and the Faculty of the School of Mining with their wives; the city council with their wives; the clergy of the city of Kingston, and of the county of Frontenac, with their wives; the graduates of the University, chiefly those in the city; the reception committee of the city with their wives; the warden of

the county of Frontenac, the county clerk and county council, with their wives; the reeves and township clerks, and township councillors of the county of Frontenac; representatives of the chief educational institutions of Ontario and Quebec; the remaining officials of the University.

It had originally been intended to reserve the central space for the royal party and their escort, but later on it was wisely decided to admit to it a certain number of University and civic officials, among whom the following were present:—The Chancellor, Professor Watson, Professor Ross, Professor Dupuis, Professor Goodwin, Doctor Fife Fowler, Dr. Sullivan, the Mayor of Kingston, the Warden of the County of Frontenac, Mr. John McIntyre, Mr. George Macdonnell, the Registrar, the Librarian, Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, Judge Britton, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., and others.

At the last moment some malicious person started a report that the workmen strongly objected to the stone being laid by the Duke, owing to his being a non-union man. The rumour, however, proved unfounded, the Duke's high position in the Masonic order being, perhaps, considered sufficient guarantee that he would not cut rates.

At 11.15 the guard of honour, consisting of one hundred men from the Fourteenth P.W.O.R. regiment, under the command of Captain Strange, marched to their position in front of the platform. Soon afterwards appeared a carriage containing Lord and Lady Minto and Sir Wilfred Laurier. No signs appeared of the royal couple, but our doubts were solved by the Registrar, who, coming forward to the

front of the platform, announced in his best manner that His Royal Highness had delayed for a few moments to visit the Principal in the hospital. It was a gracious act, quite unpremeditated, and its announcement drew rounds of cheers from all assembled. Sir Wilfrid was followed to the platform by Judge Britton. "He's got more hair than you, Wilfy," shouted an irreverent student, and the crowd cheered loudly. Then a carriage drove up, and a buzz arose from the crowd. "There he is." "No, he isn't." "I tell you it is." A moment's uncertainty, and then, hat in hand, Dr. Barclay opened the carriage door and out stepped George, Duke of Cornwall and York, destined one day to be in all likelihood King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of the British dominions beyond the seas. As his foot touched the ground the Royal Standard was run up to the top of a tall flagstaff by the President of the A.M.S., and fluttered gaily in the autumn breeze. The original intention had been to present the degree upon the platform in front, which had been specially carpeted for the purpose; the ducal suite and the chief dignitaries of the College were to have clustered in the background, thus throwing the ceremony out into greater relief. At the last moment, however, it was considered unwise to expose His Royal Highness to the eager air, and the alcove in rear was selected as the scene. However necessary for the comfort of the Duke, this change was distinctly unfortunate from the point of view of those upon the platform, and still more for those behind the rope, as the escort in front concealed the ceremony from all, save twenty or thirty, to such an extent that the mem-

bers of the press, whose seats had been chosen under the old arrangement, left before the ceremony was concluded.

Within the alcove was placed a table, covered with red, and upon it the Domesday book of the University. The royal couple having taken their places to the right of the Chancellor, and their Excellencies to the left, the chaplain, Professor Ross, Dean of the Theological Faculty, opened the proceedings with the Lord's Prayer in Latin. Addressing their Royal Highnesses the Chancellor then said:—

"On behalf of this seat of learning it is my high privilege to convey to your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York a message of genuine welcome.

Queen's University, always true in allegiance to the Throne and Empire, has profound satisfaction in being favoured with this royal visit.

Amidst the general rejoicing, within and without, Convocation is opened with a regret which I cannot hide. The leading spirit of the University is prostrated by serious illness, and it is a grievous disappointment to all that Principal Grant is not with us to-day. I have come from the patient's bedside and I promised to express his very deep regret that he should be absolutely debarred from being present on an occasion to which he had looked forward with so much pride and hope. We have not before us the familiar form of our much esteemed Principal, and we cannot hear his well-known voice, but we have the assurance that he is with us in spirit, and we are encouraged to hope that under a merciful providence his strength will be regained and a life of singular unselfish-

ness and great public usefulness continued.

The Principal being absent, I ask the Vice-Principal to read a minute of the Senate."

Professor Watson then read as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—The senate of the University of Queen's College learning that in the course of his journey through the empire his royal highness the Duke of Cornwall and York would visit Canada, and while there would pass through the ancient city of Kingston, unanimously resolved to request his royal highness to accept of their hands the degree of Doctor of laws.

"Nearly seventy years ago the first steps were taken by the Presbyterian Church in Canada to found this University, and, when in the year 1841, it was finally incorporated by a royal charter, issued by our late revered and beloved Queen, her gracious majesty herself gave it the name of 'The University of Queen's College.'

"During the sixty years of its history the University has made great and steady progress, and while its expansion has necessitated many changes, the University has remained true to the ideal of education, combining reverence with free enquiry, by which its founders were inspired.

"This University has been favored by repeated acts of royal beneficence, in the form of gifts from our late sovereign, Queen Victoria, and likewise from his royal highness' illustrious father, King Edward the VII. Forty-one years ago, when as Prince of Wales he visited this portion of his dominions, his majesty was graciously pleased to endow the University with an annual scholarship for the greater

encouragement of learning, which has ever since been known as the Prince of Wales' scholarship.

"In the year 1879 her royal highness the Princess Louise was graciously pleased to visit the University, together with her husband, the most noble the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada. By the illustrious visitors were laid the foundation stones of the adjoining building, and her royal highness left a memorial of her gracious presence by planting a tree, which is now one of the chief ornaments of our grounds.

"Every succeeding governor-general of the dominion has been pleased to extend his patronage and his munificence to this seat of learning.

"Although originally established by the Presbyterian Church, which was forced by the condition of the country to add to its other functions that of the care of education, the University has from the first opened its doors to all on equal terms, whatever their religious creed, and at the close of the last century proceedings were initiated with the view of making the constitution of the University as broad and undenominational as its practice had ever been. The University is thus a gift, a unique and magnificent gift from the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the whole people of the dominion.

"Within the past year the city of Kingston, recognizing the great value of the work done by the University and the broad and liberal spirit by which it is guided, has, with the active good-will of all classes and creeds, voted the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of the building now in progress, whose corner-stone their royal highnesses have been gra-

ciously pleased to consent to place in position.

"At the beginning of the first session of a new century the University has entered upon a new stage in its history. We rejoice at the happy concurrence of circumstances to which we owe the presence of his royal highness and his illustrious consort at our entrance upon this new epoch, and we offer for the acceptance of his royal highness the highest honor which the University, in virtue of its royal charter, is privileged to bestow.

"Our Domesday book contains the annals of a seat of learning which has always cherished the tradition of loyalty to the British crown. The first volume has closed with the century. The second volume will most fittingly open with a record of the proceedings on this auspicious occasion, and the senate feels that the signature of his royal highness, affixed as an honorary graduate to the opening page, will ever be regarded with pride and satisfaction."

The Chancellor then turned to his royal highness, who had listened to the reading of the minute with marked attention, and conferred upon him the degree in the following words:—

"In the name of the University and by virtue of our royal charter I confer on Your Royal Highness, George, Duke of Cornwall and York, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

It will be a high pleasure and a pride to me and to the whole University to point to the roll in which will be inscribed the name of our most illustrious graduate, the son of our sovereign, His Majesty the King."

Turning to the members of Convocation, the Chancellor proceeded:—

"His royal highness has been gra-

ciously pleased to accept the invitation to place in position the corner stone of this building, one of three buildings in process of erection for the University during the present year. Permit me to say that there are many persons in this assembly gathered from all parts to witness the proceedings. One gentleman has even crossed the Atlantic on the special invitation of the Principal for the express purpose of being present on this auspicious occasion. I refer to Sir Frederick Young, Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute, an association which for 25 years has been presided over by his majesty when Prince of Wales. No man has so long taken a keener interest than Sir Frederick in all that concerns the king's possessions beyond the seas. I could mention many others if time permitted. I shall only name one other gentleman, his worship Mayor Kent, who represents in his official capacity all the people of Kingston.

The minute just read points out that the people of Kingston of all creeds and classes have with remarkable unanimity voted \$50,000 for the erection of this building. When completed it will not only testify to the friendly relationship which exists and which always has existed between "Town and Gown," but the building will prove a lasting memorial of the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Kingston.

The corner stone to be laid will likewise become a permanent memorial. It will commemorate the royal visit to Kingston and to Canada. Throughout the transcontinental tour, now drawing to a close, their royal highnesses have everywhere been received with rejoicing. While from ocean to ocean they have found evi-

dences of the strongest attachment to the British crown, nowhere have loving greetings been warmer than those of the University. We thank God for the success which has followed the illustrious travellers. Our earnest prayer is that the future will bring many blessings and crown the royal visitors with the fullest measure of prosperity."

His royal highness responded as follows :—

"Mr. Chancellor—It has given the Duchess and me very great pleasure to pay this visit to the Queen's University, and I shall have much satisfaction in laying the first stone of its new Arts building on this the first day of my membership, and in being associated with the extension of its buildings made necessary by its rapidly increasing work. As you have already mentioned, owing to the serious illness of the honoured Principal he is not present. I am happy to say, however, that we have just visited him. We trust, as I know you all do, that he will be very soon restored to health. I value highly the honour you have conferred upon me. The Dominion has advanced wonderfully in educational matters. It was a wise and far-seeing policy to establish many seats of learning. I am glad to learn that our University is carrying most successfully its share in this work of placing higher education and culture within the reach of all. I shall always follow with much interest the career of this University and its students."

The Librarian then handed a silver pen to His Royal Highness, who inscribed his name on the first page of the new volume; Her Royal Highness followed, and on the next page Lord

and Lady Minto, with another pen, added their signatures. The pen used by H.R.H. was subsequently presented to the Librarian by the Chancellor. Convocation was then closed by all present singing "God save the King."

The Chancellor, in announcing that the corner-stone would be laid, asked His Royal Highness if he would be graciously pleased to accept a trowel for the purpose, and presented to him a silver trowel with ivory handle, on which were engraved the arms of the University and the following inscription :—"The corner-stone of the new Arts Building, Queen's University, Canada. Laid October 15th, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York." The Duke then rubbed several dabs of mortar well into the crevice between the stones, and in a clear voice announced: "I declare this stone is well and truly laid." The Duke and Duchess then entered into conversation with several of those upon the platform, more especially with Senator Sullivan and the Chancellor, and made numerous enquiries regarding the different faculties. Both readily agreed to assist in planting a commemorative tree in the grounds, and were escorted by the Chancellor to the place chosen, who was thus enabled to point out to them the royal standard waving over the tree planted in 1897 by Lady Aberdeen in honour of Queen Victoria. The new royal tree is placed in front of the main building, between trees already planted by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Derby when Governors-General. Owing to the limited time at their disposal, the royal pair permitted the conclusion of the ceremony to be performed by the Chancellor and

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., acting as their representatives. Then the carriage vanished through the maple boughs and our glimpse of royalty was over.

W. L. GRANT.

TO THE DUKE.

Sun after sun, as waved the workman's wand,
The hum arose; the round day's work
 was done;
Joist stood by joist; stone felt its stone
 in bond;
The building grew beneath the ample
 sun.

Welcomed by many guilds in many a
 zone,
The master-workman steps within our
 doors;
His princely hand devotes the virgin
 stone
To serve the truth and right forever-
 more.

TO THE DUCHESS.

Come, greet our Princess with a cheer!
 And split the air with three times
 three!
Our hearts are hers while she is here,
 Our hearts are hers when over sea.
The rainbow in a passing shower,
 A shooting star across our sky,
We see her but for one brief hour,
 Yet we will love her till we die.
She did but make a moment's stay,
 And dropped a curtsey at our door;
Yet she has stol'n our hearts away,
 And haunts our dreams forevermore.

Anon.

In the earlier part of the summer Principal Grant was here, there and everywhere, and always at work. The General Assembly at Ottawa, a Bible class at Chatauqua, a gathering of farmers at Sydenham and meetings of the county council are only a few of the appointments which occupied his time before sailing for England.

THE UNIVERSITY ILLUSTRATED
MUSICAL LECTURES.

SIX popular lectures on musical subjects, all of them amply illustrated by musical selections appropriate to the subjects, will be delivered in the Ontario Hall during the coming winter.

The lecturers will include Mr. Joseph Gould, the highest musical authority in Montreal and long the Director of the Mendelssohn Choir there; "Séranus" (Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison) of Toronto, the well known writer, whose subject will be "Folk Music;" Mr. T. Arthur Blakeley, the organist of the Sherbourne St. Methodist Church, Toronto, who will lecture on and illustrate "The Development of Music"; Dr. C. K. Clarke of Rockwood Hospital, an authority on whatever is good in music, and himself a well known violinist; Dr. Goodwin, Director of the Mining School, whose fine appreciation of music is familiar to all; and, although not yet finally arranged, probably another Montreal gentleman on a very interesting scientific phase of music. The first lecture has already been delivered by Mr. Gould on "The Scope and Limitations of Music." The musical part on that occasion included a piano duet by Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Harvey Chown, two vocal solos by Miss Perley, a piano solo by Miss Norma Tandy, and two selections by a violin quartette composed of Miss Armstrong, Miss Montgomery, Miss Evans and Miss Redden.

The tickets for the whole course of lectures are placed at merely fifty cents, as the lectures and musical selections are given in the interest of music, and the object is to simply cover the expenses of those who come from a distance. Tickets are available at Uglow's and at the Registrar's office.



CHANCELLOR FLEMING, K.C.M.G.

GILBERT PARKER'S GIFT.

WHILE the Principal was in England during the past summer, he was the guest of Gilbert Parker, M.P., the celebrated novelist, whose works have so well revealed to the world the romance, the humour and the pathos of French Canadian life and history. Mr. Parker is a Canadian by birth, and a graduate of Trinity University. He was subsequently on the staff of Queen's, and though his lot is now cast in the mother land, he still remembers with fondness the country of his birth, and we may say with confidence owes to her much of his spirit of sane and broad-minded Imperialism. Mr. Parker showed that he had not forgotten "the old Ontario strand," by presenting to the University a unique series of pictures, the result of many years' labour and of no little expenditure. This consists of a complete set of portraits, eighty-eight in number, of the Governors of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland, from Cristobal Colon to Lord Aberdeen. Each portrait is enriched by the authentic signature of the original, in many cases procured after long effort from the State papers of Great Britain and of France. Other portraits are included in the collection, such as those of Cardinal Richelieu, founder of the Company of the Hundred Associates, and Prince Rupert, first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The arrival of the collection has been delayed, Mr. Parker having been compelled to go to Paris to complete one or two blanks; its arrival is looked forward to with great interest by all students of Canadian history. A committee, consisting of Professor Ferguson, Professor Shortt and Miss Saunders, has been appointed to

choose a suitable place in which to display it and to take all necessary precautions for its protection. All Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to Gilbert Parker for his revelation to the Empire of the history and the life of the oldest province of the Dominion; from the professors and students of Queen's a special tribute is due to him for thus honouring them with the care of this magnificent gift.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

(Reprinted in part from last year.)

(A.)

IS QUEEN'S DENOMINATIONAL?

IN the university question now being considered, especially by the friends of Queen's and Toronto Universities, two points ought to be fully before the minds of all, the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian church, and the relation of Queen's to the Department of Education. In this letter I shall take up only the first point.

Many of our best well-wishers are not fully aware of what is transpiring under their eyes. The Queen's of today is by no means the Queen's of half or even quarter of a century ago. The same spirit which moved its Presbyterian founders to establish a college free from denominational tests, is still, we trust, working in our midst. Our motto, that strength of character is based on knowledge associated with wisdom, is still on the college crest. "The old Ontario strand" is still the foundation of its walls. Some few, a number growing pathetically small, who helped it in its first years, are yet here. But these continuous factors have not retarded its growth. Indeed the spirit of its founders was the spirit of every Scotch pioneer who braved the hardships of this new land, not

that he might always live in a shanty, but that he might some day have comfort, while his sons, inheriting his independence, might help to build up the country of their adoption. So Queen's, too, grew by virtue of the very aim which animated its beginners. Since it was established by Presbyterians, it was natural that those Arts students, who had in view the Presbyterian ministry, should be favored, and scholarships, called "close," were founded especially for them. These scholarships, which as the college expanded, were gradually withdrawn into the theological department, continued to be given in Arts till 1890. From that time every prize has been open to all students on the same terms.

Again, the trustees at the outset wisely decided that the professors should be Presbyterian. As graduates from the universities of Scotland were willing to accept positions on the staff, this limitation did not greatly hamper the board in its choice of professors, but here, also, in 1885, all denominational tests were removed. Another change, also requiring a modification of the charter was effected at the same time. Up till 1885 the graduates, owing to the fact that the trustees were self-elected, had no direct voice in the management of the university. An indirect voice they doubtless had, both on the Board, since the trustees had with characteristic wisdom always chosen some of them for office, and also on the University Council, which made representations to the trustees on any matter of college interest. But the graduates as a body had nothing to do with the selection made by the trustees, and, further, the graduates selected were of necessity Presbyterian. By a modification of the charter two reforms were introduced. The

graduates were given power to name, through their University Council, five trustees, and these trustees did not require to be Presbyterian. This measure brought the Board of Trustees into direct touch with the normal constituency of the college.

The removal of these restrictions was soon recognized by the public, and this fact, coupled with the quality of the teaching, attracted an increasing number of students of all denominations, until now the number of Arts students who are not Presbyterian equals the number of those who are Presbyterian. This surprising growth has at the present time set on foot two new movements of importance. The trustees, the majority of whom are and still must be Presbyterian, in June 1900 requested the Assembly to complete the work it has begun, by wiping out the last vestige of denominationalism from its Board, and to this request the Assembly, acting as it has always done in the interests of higher education, has willingly acceded. In November 1900 a general meeting of trustees, graduates and friends endorsed the proposal, and discussed the composition of the new undenominational Board. Legislation to carry into effect the desire to nationalize the college will be sought immediately.

A second result of the all-round enlargement of Queen's is the acceptance of it by the people in this part of Canada as their college. Hence the city of Kingston, the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop, decided in October 1900 by a vote of three to one to give the university \$50,000, and men of every denomination encouraged the scheme. It is material to note that such a grant to Queen's by any municipality whatever

would have been illegal prior to March 1900. During its last session the Provincial government extended the act empowering municipalities to assist by money grants the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, and made it to include other universities. Almost immediately the municipality of Kingston availed itself of the privilege, winning for itself the proud distinction of being the first municipality in Ontario voluntarily to assist the higher education of the province. In his convocation address, delivered on October 1st, 1900, President Loudon, of Toronto University, assumed that Queen's was denominational, and Mr. S. H. Blake has publicly repeated the statement. It is to be supposed that these gentlemen have considered the constitutional changes, which have been before the public since April, 1900, and they owe it to all who are following the university question to state clearly in what sense the term "denominational" can now be applied to Queen's:

(B.)

RELATION OF QUEEN'S TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The decision of the Board of Trustees and the graduates not to federate with University College and Victoria, in Toronto, secured to Queen's its independence and strengthened its catholicity. Had it been transplanted to Toronto, it would probably have become a denominational college, appealing for support to Presbyterians, and having no territory which it could call in any sense its own. As it remained in Kingston, it became the university for all classes and creeds in this part of the province. This altered status the Government of Ontario was not slow to understand and use.

1. It now conducts the matriculation examination, and the University awards its matriculation scholarships upon the results furnished by the Department of Education. The pupils of Collegiate Institutes and High schools are certified by the Department to Queen's in the same way as they are certified to the Provincial University.

2. There have been established at Queen's with the co-operation of the Department, a number of courses of study for those who intend to be teachers, and the student passing in any one of these courses in Queen's is recognized by the Department as upon the same footing with the student who passes in a corresponding course in the University at Toronto. At the Ontario Normal College, founded by the Government in order to provide a year's additional training to those graduates who, while in the university pursued a specialist's course, no distinction is made between the graduate from Kingston and the graduate from Toronto. The subjoined table, compiled from the Reports of the Minister of Education, shows that of the teachers of the high schools and institutes of Ontario, a growing proportion hails from Queen's:

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Toronto	284	283	283	294
Victoria	40	42	40	36
Queen's	64	69	84	100
Trinity	14	13	14	14
McGill	3	1	1	1
McMaster	0	2	2	2
Manitoba	1	1	1	0
British.....	3	2	2	3
American	0	1	1	2

In 1897 fifteen per cent. of the teachers, who were graduates of any college, were educated at Queen's; in 1898, sixteen per cent., in 1899, twenty per cent., and in 1900 twenty-two per cent.

while the corresponding percentages for Toronto University are seventy, sixty-eight, sixty-six, and sixty-five.

3. Further, Queen's has for some time been educating some of the public school teachers of the Province by means of the extra-mural system of study and examination. These teachers, dependent upon their salaries for support, are in most cases prohibited from leaving their homes and attending college. To meet their needs special courses of reading and instruction have been prepared; and special tutors have been appointed to send extracts from lectures and return with written criticisms the prescribed essays. This course, though not a completely satisfactory substitute for the regular college training, is an improvement on London (Eng.) University, which has no way of keeping the students in touch with it, and has been gladly welcomed. The number of extra-mural students registered at Queen's for 1897 was 104; for 1898, 112; for 1899, 112; and for 1900, 128. Here, too, by the mere force of circumstances Queen's has been drawn into the work of provincial education.

4. Another proof of the value of Queen's to the Government is to be found in the School of Mining and Agriculture. The course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in this school includes English, Physics, Mathematics and Biology, for which subjects the school depends upon Queen's University. Moreover, it makes use of the mechanical laboratory of Queen's along with the services of its special instructors. To equip with any degree of completeness a mining school in a city where there is no university, would double the cost with a much less satisfactory result than is now obtained

in Kingston. The Government of Ontario when giving grants to the School of Mining and Agriculture, has never raised the question as to the ability of Queen's to supply a thorough general education, and virtually admits that without affiliation to the University the School of Mining could not exist.

What is to be said then to these things? As on the ground of catholicity, so, too, on the ground of publicly recognized services to the Province, Queen's is now in the same case with Toronto University, and should be treated in the same way. Whether there still remain any valid objections to the claim of Queen's to provincial assistance, I shall consider in the next letter.

(C.)

THE CLAIM OF QUEEN'S.

The two preceding letters have aimed to show: (1) That Queen's is now an unsectarian college, and (2) That it is of service to the Provincial Government. Our claim is that in these two respects there is no vital difference between Toronto and Queen's, and that the Government, when it considers the University question, should deal equitably with both. This claim has been challenged by President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Provost Macklem, Mr. S. H. Blake and others, and their arguments ought to be carefully weighed.

(1) In the first place it has been objected that the Government, if it assisted Queen's, would be compelled to assist all the denominational colleges of Ontario. As my first letter proved that Queen's is not denominational, this argument misses the mark. We accept the decision come to by the Province more than thirty

years ago, that no denominational college can be aided from the Government funds. But our once having been Presbyterian should not shut off public support forever. Many colleges in other countries founded by religious bodies, have, to the credit of their founders, become independent. Nor can it be argued that a college must be secular and irreligious, when it becomes unsectarian ; it is possible to preserve, perhaps even to deepen, religious life by dropping denominational peculiarities. The constitutional reforms, already agreed upon, are still to a large extent unknown to the public ; but, wherever they are known, the objection that Queen's is denominational must be withdrawn. The statement that the Government will be overwhelmed by an inroad of denominationalism is clearly, then, beside the issue.

(2) A second argument runs that Queen's, although no longer denominational, is independent of Government control, and cannot receive Government assistance. If aid by Government necessarily takes with it direct control by Government, the rule ought to apply all round, to hospitals, charities, schools and colleges. But hospitals and charities receive grants of money not only from municipalities but from the Provincial Government, simply on the understanding that the institutions and accounts shall be open to public inspection ; there is no other control. Grants are regularly made by the Province to collegiate institutes, high schools, public libraries, art schools, and technical schools or classes, under the regulation that they shall be inspected by a provincial officer ; but salaries and appointments rest wholly

with local boards, on which there is no Government representative. Legislation passed during the session of 1899-1900 with respect to Upper Canada College bears directly on this point. On condition that friends of the college subscribed \$50,000, the Government agreed to hand over the superb endowment in buildings, land and money to an independent board, on which there will be in the course of four years no Government representative except the minister of education. Under the old order the Government did not, and under the new order will not, make appointments to the staff.

Queen's comes under these facts. It has already agreed that on its new board of trustees shall sit not only the minister of education but others appointed by the Government, if the Government should so desire. The college is now discharging a growing proportion of the public educational work of the Province. There is no escape from the conclusion that it is entitled to public aid.

(3) When these abstract objections have been answered, there remains a so-called practical objection that a grant to Queen's and to other colleges on the same plane as Queen's will cripple Toronto and injure the cause of higher education. But the objection, stated in this way, is not practical. Help to Queen's does, it is true, imply readiness to help any undenominational college doing the same quantity and quality of public work as is done by Queen's. But apart from Toronto University there is no such college. The denominational arts colleges of Toronto are together doing distinctly less work for the schools than is Queen's alone.

Stripped of its irrelevancies the

practical argument is reduced to this, that aid to Queen's will injure Toronto University. Let us go with the argument. The advocate for Queen's, who would allow himself the same kind of devotion to his college which some advocates of Toronto show for theirs, might reply that the gain to Queen's would balance the loss to Toronto. But refusing to adopt this style of warfare, he might fairly maintain that the expansion of Queen's may continue to stimulate Toronto, just as in the past the action of Queen's helped to bring home to Toronto the right of women to a college education and the necessity for chairs in history and political science and a second chair in philosophy. Queen's, too, has experienced the benefits of friendly rivalry; situated midway between McGill and Toronto, it had to move forward with them or be left behind.

The existence of several universities is of still greater value, if the models are different. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge would be so priceless a boon to England, if one was merely a duplicate of the other. In Toronto itself Upper Canada College is doing a work which could not possibly be done by a collegiate institute. In its system of secondary education in Toronto the Government has wisely included more types than one. A policy which is good for Toronto ought to be good for the Province. The difference between Toronto University, with its cluster of denominational arts or theological colleges, and Queen's, with its one arts college covering all denominations, Toronto with its year system and Queen's with its class-system or subject-system, not to speak of differences in

history, traditions and methods, is conspicuous. The loss of Queen's to Ontario would not be simply the loss of lands, staff and endowment, but the extinction of a type, which could not be compensated for by any enlargement of Toronto University, on however generous a scale.

Next there is the factor of distance and expense, and here, too, the city of Toronto furnishes an illustration. No one collegiate institute could serve the city as completely as it is now being served by three. It is the same with the Province. Many a man now filling a position of trust would never have been educated if Queen's had not been accessible. Indeed if Queen's were closed, another university might be founded in eastern Ontario. But the Government has already partially recognized the claims of this section by assisting to establish in Kingston the school of mining, whose rapid growth justifies their policy. Will the Government provide instruction in Kingston for mining students, who are able to pay between \$60 and \$70 in fees annually, but provide not a tittle of instruction except in Toronto for poorer arts students, many of whom have to earn in the summer their winter expenses or else drop their course?

Then there is the point of economy. Suppose that Queen's were by the action of the Government pushed to the wall—a possibility which its loyal sons would do their utmost to avert—what would happen? Firstly, the School of Mining, affiliated with Queen's, would be cut in half, and the Government would be forced to abandon the school and retract its policy, or double its annual allowance. Secondly, a proportion of our arts

students would go to Toronto, and at once the Government would be confronted by another problem. New buildings, apparatus and teachers would have to be found, in order that Toronto might maintain the present quality of its work. But an expenditure to meet the requirements would exceed by many times a grant, which would enable Queen's to educate these same students and many others as effectually in Kingston. It is therefore a wise economy to aid Queen's.

The only way to avoid this conclusion is to suppose that as the sons and daughters of Queen's would at all costs to themselves hold what they have, they could not see their Alma Mater in distress, and that the Government, though admitting the justice of our plea, could therefore afford to withhold assistance. The compliment to the friends of Queen's would be deserved, but to turn the cold shoulder upon thrift and self-sacrifice, is not statesmanship. President Loudon is proud to think that Toronto University is "intensely British"; the British method in dealing with universities is to help those who help themselves.—S. W. DYDE.

P. S.—The University Question develops rapidly. Since the foregoing letters were written last winter the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has taken action; the Ontario Legislature has taken action; and now on October 15th the Duke of Cornwall and York has taken action.

(1) The action of the Assembly was emphatic. Its resolution, so far as it bears on the point is (a) That the Assembly renew the approval ex-

pressed by last Assembly of the proposal to place the Arts and Science departments of the University avowedly and by Statute on the undenominational ground which they have occupied for many years, and to give to the Theological Faculty a distinct corporation to be in a relation to the General Assembly similar to that which the other Theological Colleges occupy, and (b) that the Assembly express its gratification at the unanimity of the Corporators and graduates regarding the proposed changes in the Constitution of the University. These changes are, I understand, now on the eve of being carried out. Assertions that Queen's is denominational can hardly then be made by those who are anxious to play fair.

(2) The Provincial Legislature has added an important chapter to the question. After the press and the platform had spoken with amplitude, and the people were seized of at least the salient aspects of the case, the legislature decided to give substantial help to the Kingston School of Mining. To the act embodying this decision Mr. Ross added the significant remark that if Queen's were aided so much the better. Mr. Whitney wisely removed the issue from party politics by supporting Mr. Ross. The agreement of the two leaders, where disagreement was possible, if not tempting, is a tribute to their statesmanship and to the strength of our claim.

(3) The Duke has spoken more loudly than by words. It was announced that His Royal Highness could lay no foundation stone except for a building devoted to public uses. At first there was some uncertainty whether the new Arts Building now

rapidly rising to completion would receive christening from the princely hand. But the situation was explained; and the friends of Queen's have been keenly gratified by the explicit declaration that the work done here is for the whole public, irrespective of place, race, language or creed.

What further testimony can be desired? He who still disbelieves in the claim of Queen's to provincial aid must surely be suffering from petrifaction of the heart; he could not be moved by a miracle.

S. W. DYDE.

DIE LORELEI.

(Translated for the Song Book by Miss Saunders.)

I know not what means the sadness
With which my soul is oppressed,
A tale of old world wonder
Comes and goes in my breast.
Cool is the air—'tis darker,
Calm the Rhine waters run,
The mountain tops are glowing
Red in the setting sun.

A wondrous maiden is sitting
In her beauty over there,
Her gold and jewels are gleaming,
She combs her golden hair;
With a comb of gold she combs it,
And a wonderful song sings she
That has an entralling sweetness,
A magic melody.

Fierce pangs lay hold on the fisher
As his little boat floats by;
He sees not the rocks around him,
He gazes ever on high.

I know that at last the waters
Over fisher and boat must run,
And this with her magic singing
The Lorelei has done.

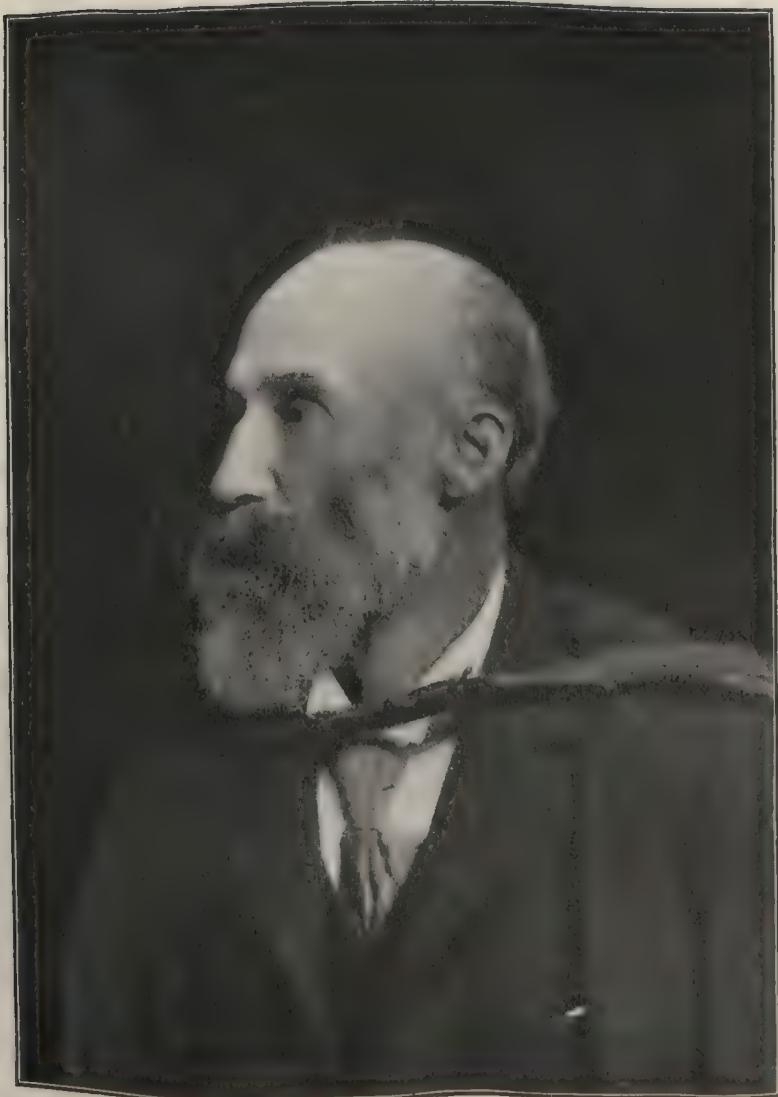
INSCRIPTION ON CORNER STONE OF NEW ARTS BUILDING.

*Hoc aedificium civium munificentia
Musis dedicatum Georgius Fredericus
dux Cornubiae et Eboraci spes Britannorum
coniuxque Augusta Maia inaugurarunt Id. Oct. MCMI.*

Ladies.

THE melancholy days have come bringing with them the students "brown and sere." Towns, villages and lonely hamlets have sent up their coterie once again, and the College walls close around them for another session. The student who has idled all summer comes back reluctantly, with many a "long and lingering look behind;" but the one who has managed to read a little between the calls of home duties comes in glad of heart, for this scholastic precinct, where she can give undivided attention to her studies, is her happy hunting ground. To one and all comes the clarion call, "To the work!" And soon we are down to the old routine of lectures, and year meetings, and committee meetings, and the girl whose summer creed has been amusement begins to wonder if she can be the same parti-colored enthusiast who followed a golf ball for three months as if it were the phantom, Fortune. Forget that you ever swung in a hammock, forget that you ever fished a fish, think no more of the hay cart drives, the corn-roasts, the sunny days on the beach, the bonnet-hops and the allurements of the Midway. That was good while it lasted, but it wasn't—life.

The Senior comes back with a whirlwind sigh, loaded down with responsibilities that are not more than compensated for, by the additional lustre that is added to her name. She is supposed to be having her "day"—all the willing or enforced deference and reverence that she has had to deal out for the last three years are to be paid back now, "every jot and tittle." The Junior has lost a little of her



DR. WATSON, VICE-PRINCIPAL.

pristine recklessness, and talks of Pass Classes as if they were a long, long way off in the oblivion of the past. Even so are we privileged to forget our enemies after we have met on the field of honor. But after all it is the Sophie who really looks as if she had come unto her own. She has established herself the previous year, and no longer moves under the glare of the College Searchlight. If she has a long list of classes, she has three years yet, and the years of a Soph. are long, long years. Hers is the easiest mind in College, and she can be Convener of a Committee or Recording-Secretary, without a thought of a certain sunny April afternoon, a sea of eager faces—and a roll of parchment.

And to the new faces in our midst we give the warmest welcome, and a little wholesome advice. We want you to be one of us, to take advantage of all the privileges open to a Queen's girl, always remembering that it behooves a Freshette to support all the College Institutions, to attend all the meetings you are invited to, to read the Journal and peruse the Hand-book diligently, to join the Levana, to choose your own candidates at elections, to cultivate the social side of College life as well as the educational—in short to feel that Queen's College is indeed "*your jolly home.*"

This year we are more than ever conscious of a feeling of pride in our position as Queen's students. Loyal we have always been to our College, and proud too of its steady forward movement; but like children who derive an increase of satisfaction from the removal to a larger house, with joy we survey our extended quarters, for much as we feel the truth of the

doctrine that the strength of a University lies not in the number of its buildings but in the spirit which pervades its students, nevertheless provided there be no diminution of College Spirit in proportion to the extension of its buildings, who of us is not proud to see those buildings grow in number? We love old Queen's so dearly we would have her recognized by everyone as a force in the land, even by those who judge strength by size, stones and mortar.

There is, however, still another component part of Queen's, whose growth though subtler has been quite as certain—that unwritten constitution whose influence is so strongly felt—what is known as College Spirit. Let graduates deplore the "*good old times,*" we can show a growth in College Spirit in pace with the age.

This year the students of Queen's are privileged to attend a series of lectures on music, to be delivered by one of her professors. This fact in itself means but an additional item in the Calendar; viewed in its relation to College Life, it is indicative of much more. That the Senate should deem it advisable for students to spend a portion of their time in other than mathematical or philosophical pursuits, and should arrange for lectures to be given on music by one well qualified to do so, and that students should so readily approve of the plan, surely means that a decided advance has been made in the ideas of the men of Queen's.

To no one more than to the lady students is this advance a welcome one. University life, dear as it is to our hearts and great as its influence on our lives will surely be, certainly de-

prives us of many things. Entering upon a College course we voluntarily forego many of the finer studies which accompany home life. Art, music, social development, all these must be at first neglected, for the summer months are not conducive to activity, and it is a sacrifice which girls find hard to make. New strength comes to us from the mental discipline we undergo, and yet we do not want to know that we are being strengthened mentally only, and that all the artistic tendencies are falling into disuse.

Feeling this, our predecessors established the Levana Society, where every two weeks the girl students meet together to study and talk over some of those branches of education which they cannot follow in the class room. It is but a small part of our time after all, but still we find it helps. It is an influence which tends to soften the roughnesses of College life, and so is prized by us.

The year meetings are valued for the same reason, and the Dramatic Club no less. In them we feel that students as we are, we are not studying for the examinations of the spring, that apart from those subjects mentioned in the Calendar we are learning something—above all, that we are not wholly neglecting what is considered so necessary a part of a girl's education, the fine arts.

These matters may seem trivial, but to us they mean a great deal. The graduate girls of years gone by had difficulties thick before them. In coming to College they had to make up their minds to many things; they must cheerfully bear being thought an intrusion, must hold their own quietly, steadily, when they were but the veriest handful; and more

than that, in entering University life with men, they must be prepared to rough it as men did, and to be sometimes considered less than lady-like because this life was their choice.

Gradually these difficulties have been lessened. Not only the students themselves, but the professors and all those in authority, have come to look upon the lady students as rational beings, who have proved that they can successfully compete with men and who are consequently entitled to respect and recognition; who have proved too, that this competition does not necessarily make them akin to those men in habits and tastes, and who hence deserve all the more respect for that reason. The lot of the girl student in Queen's is hence a happier one than ever before.

And this improvement has not alone been affected by the new attitude displayed towards them, but also by the inevitable change in the sentiment of any progressive University, a change in keeping with the age, which is one of advancement and breadth of view. So that now, there are studies sanctioned by the University which were undreamt of for the students long ago. And Bible classes open to others than students of Divinity, and Sunday addresses touching on numberless different subjects of interest, and lectures on music, the latest concession, all have sprung into being. How much of this is due to the Revered Head of our University whom the girls all love for his unceasing kindness and thoughtfulness towards them, we cannot say. But we feel deep down in our hearts unceasing gratitude for the care which is constantly being exercised to make University life less of a treadmill. And we welcome every new departure

which, for the girl students at least, makes the loss of home life for four years seem less hard.

THE SENIOR RUMINATES.

"When I was a freshman I thought as a freshman, and now I am a senior I think as a—freshman." Such was the disconsolate lay that emanated from the room of one of the props of the senior year, and the melancholy but positive tone caught the ear of one of our reporters, who chanced to be out seeking "material." The singer went on unpacking her trunks and arranging her photographs—but the wisdom of her remark had set the reporter thinking. For the first few days it certainly is enough to unbalance the most insusceptible brain when the new girls come up to you as to an oracle, and ask how to get library checks or if the girls are ever asked to translate; but the wonder of it all is, that when you graciously give a freshette the freedom of the Levana room, or head off a grateful pair to the Senate room, you don't feel a bit like patronizing them, and telling them that once there was a time when you, even *you*, had to be shown things. No. It rather embarrasses you when they express their thanks, and you tell them that you are only sorry that you can't go in and pay their fees and register for them, but you are afraid that the law of the College requires that they do that for themselves. Such is the humbling power of knowledge! Your spirit has undergone a change—you know that you don't know. And that is what being a senior means.

And maybe there is something of envious admiration for the self-confidence and complacency of the little

High School girl, who comes in with such an *air d'aplomb*, flushed with her matriculation success, but feeling that, though hers is a vast knowledge, there are still some few things to "pick up" before she is "finished." Never mind! The years are bound to bring with them a crushing sense of the insignificance of ourselves and our achievements. But then too they bring a great promise, a hope for the future. When you know that you don't know you are well on the way to learning something of permanent value. Such knowledge is the mark of the senior, 'tis said. And so it is that some of us spend our four years at College and pass out beyond its walls and never are *really* seniors.

You'll hear a lot of the Freshies sweet,
Of the Sophs. with the glad free air,
Of the Junior with the jaunty mien,
And She of the icy stare—
But let's not forget, when last we met,
The others that joined the fun,
Here's a song for the girl that's gone,
For her whose course is run.

A song for the long line of girl grads,
Since the Queen's girl came to stay,
For those who have battled with the world,
This long and many a day,
Who'll tread no more o'er Levana's floor,
Her honors are long since won,
So sing to-day of her, long away,
Her whose course is run.

Perchance her picture is on our wall,
Her name scrawled on the door,
Perchance her sun of life has set,
Her College knows her no more.
But think of the paths made smooth
for our feet,
Of our privileges she won,
Then a song, I say, from our hearts to-day,
For her whose course is run.

College expansion's the talk of the hour,
Well and we need it—
More room for knowledge and know-
ledge is power,
Long life and speed it !
Divinities, Science, the Meds. and the
Arts.
All these fine buildings bring joy to
their hearts,
What will they mean to the girls?

Oh some will wonder what more we
can need,
Some are so dense,
They want a new room for themselves
Oh indeed !
What an expense !
They've a reading room up-stairs and
cloak room below,
Not to speak of the lockers too, row
after row,
Why, what dissatisfied girls !

Pause for a moment and listen to us,
My good Christian friend,
The patience we've shewn without
anger or fuss,
Is now at an end.
Two rooms we have had and that we
admit,
But neither is healthy and neither is fit,
For the strongest of Queen's College
girls.

The dressing rooms meant to accommo-
date ten,—
When twenty are there,
It's rather confusing and crowded just
when your fixing your hair.
Between those who go in and those
who go out,
And those who are simply standing
about,
There's a wonderful jumble of girls.
When we're longing to read in a quiet
retreat,
Mount we the stairs,
How fresh after those of the campus
and street,
The cold attic airs !
Tho' the ceiling may leak and the
sunshine be not,
We're away from all noise in an excel-
lent spot,
For our comfort, we poor College girls.

Still though we have quarters as tempt-
ing as these,
Yes, it is true !
We will gladly exchange them at once,
if you please,
For better ones, too,—
For rooms that are large, that are dry,
that are bright,
To us, the long suffering girls.

Arts.

THE feature of the Arts department
of the University which thrusts itself most forcibly upon the imagination
at the opening of a session is the disappearance of one class and the incoming
of another. There has been an exit and now there is an entrance,
while those who remain upon the stage assume a new role which brings
them one step nearer their own final dissolution. Moralizing upon the
flight of time is quite beside the purpose of this JOURNAL and sombre
reflections upon the ups and downs of a University career are equally remote
from the taste of those who write these columns. Time must wear on
whether we reflect upon it or not, whether indeed we believe in Time at
all or not ; and students' gowns grow
ragged and perhaps a little common-
place, apart from any ponderous
monologues on the theme of their
wearers' progress. A student of a
University, like many other people,
occupies a dual position, and he is not
a well-balanced man until he is able
to appreciate the double attitude
which he holds. In one respect he is
better than many of his fellow-men,
he is perhaps better than the majority
of his fellow-men, for he has been led
into associations which give a charm
and buoyancy to life that are hardly
to be attained in any other sphere.
The past is open to him and he is able

to see life and men from the hill-tops rather than from the pavement ; he is able to adjust himself nicely to what has gone before and to rid his mind of antiquated lumber and confusion ; in a word a University man has at least a little culture and enlightenment.

On the other hand, however, when a serious well-balanced student looks up instead of down he justly apprehends his own smallness and insignificance ; when he sees what large things life and knowledge have become in the hands of other men, even in men apart from academic haunts, and when he opens the mind to an appreciation of knowledge absolute and complete, he does well to think of himself as perpetually a freshman. If moralizing upon the wear and tear of years leads to such reflections, by all means moralize.

The writer of this column is usually expected at the opening of the session to offer a hand of welcome to newcomers, and to make some suggestions which will guide them, at least till after the date of the Freshman's reception. The excellent hand-book, however, published by the officials of the College Y.M.C.A., if properly taken and digested, will be found quite sufficient for all the present and future wants of those upon whom the prospects of the University so largely depend. There are probably few colleges where freshmen have as many liberties and where they are so early recognized as at Queen's, and it is to be hoped that the latest class will keep up the traditions of its predecessors and earn the place ready for it in the life and affairs of the College.

When the senior year in Arts learned that the Duke and Duchess of York were to proceed by boat from Kingston to Brockville through the Thousand Islands, they chartered an excursion steamer to sail as consort to the royal party. A merry company of students embarked and proceeding by the northerly channel the America arrived at Gananoque before the departure of the Kingston, the boat carrying the Duke and Duchess. After the Kingston left the America drew into the wharf, where the people of Gananoque were treated to a hearty rendering of the old slogan of Queen's, as well as a number of the College songs. That these were highly appreciated was very evident from the hearty manner in which the crowd there responded. After a brief stay, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the America proceeded on her way, followed by the cheers of those on shore. The crowd on board on being asked "What's the matter with Gananoque?" unanimously decided that "they're all right," especially the girls. From Gananoque the America went to Alexandria Bay, where the Kingston was again met and saluted. Thence she returned by the southerly channel, reaching Kingston at half-past eight. To many students the trip afforded a first sight of the romantic scenery of the islands.

Three students have passed their last and sternest examinations during the summer of this year. Early in the summer there was news of the sudden death of Herb. Glover, '04. When College closed he went home in good health. Within a few days he was attacked by pleurisy, and although his illness continued for about a fortnight,

it was not considered to be serious. But on May 25, almost without the slightest warning, he dropped off. The news was very distressing to those who so shortly before had parted with him in the best of health. Glover had only been in the College one year, but was quite widely known, having been a candidate in the Alma Mater elections last December. He was a thorough student, with a singularly reflective turn of mind, and he gave promise of a successful career.

About the middle of September a cablegram was received announcing the death of H. S. Lochead in Manilla. As far as could be learned no particulars of his illness have as yet been received.

Last November J. K. Scott was found on a Kingston street in an unconscious condition, where he had fallen stricken by paralysis. For a number of weeks his life was in danger. Finally he recovered enough to leave the hospital, and after staying some weeks with friends in the city went to British Columbia. There his health improved somewhat, and in July he started to preach again. When dealing with the two subjects to which he had formerly devoted so much of his attention—Philosophy and Theology—he seemed to be quite himself again, but it was evident from the manner in which he treated general topics and from peculiarities that developed in his manner, that he never fully recovered from the first stroke. Just before leaving British Columbia for the east he wrote a letter to a friend in Kingston, in which he gave a very able criticism, in his former style, of one of George Adam Smith's works, which he had just read. After spending a week in Winnipeg, where he at-

tended the alumni conference at Manitoba College, he went to visit friends at French River, where he had formerly lived as a student missionary. On the evening after his arrival he spoke at the prayer meeting and was apparently in good health. On Friday night, after having passed the evening with some friends, when about to retire he dropped to the floor and within half an hour was dead. He was brought to Collingwood by his French River friends, and the Presbyterian Church there buried him in their ministers' plot, promising to look after the grave and keep it in order. To those who thus showed such kindness to one of their number the students of Queen's are deeply indebted.

Divinity.

THE Hall of Divinity has not yet been re-occupied by the gay and light-hearted company who contribute such a good share to the tumult of the College lobbies. But in a day or two the country pulpits will be vacant, and the decorum of the summer days will have melted into a little pardonable hilarity after so much restraint. Some who have been accustomed at this time of the year to take their journey back to Kingston and the class room will regret a little that this autumn finds them in more settled spheres of toil and will envy those who are still students; while of those who are returning some no doubt would gladly exchange places with their confreres of last year who no longer come in to renew the routine of the books. Each to his taste. It is forsooth a little melancholy to reflect that some of the voices which used to rend the plaster in the daily

intervals of merriment will no longer lift their tones above the usual pitch except in the sonorous periods that float down from the pulpit to the pew; though it is a consolation to think how much more intelligent these voices will have grown now that they are no longer lifted in meaningless ear-piercing screams.

It is a pleasure to mention as is done farther down in this column the various positions into which last spring's final students of divinity have already entered; and the compliments of this JOURNAL must greet these gentlemen as they open the first number which comes to them in their new spheres, along with the wish that their usefulness in the various parts of the country may be not less than the consideration in which they are held by their contemporaries who are still to be here.

Mr. John Edmison is settled at Cheltenham, and is even more vigorous and active than when in College.

Mr. James Anthony is in Waterdown, preaching in a fine new church to an old and historic congregation.

Mr. J. D. Byrnes has the cure of souls in Poltimore, Quebec.

Mr. W. Guy is near home at Bath and will be half a student as well as a whole clergyman.

Mr. W. McDonald will soon step into the vestry at South Mountain.

Mr. Murdoch McKinnon has been the colleague of Dr. Armstrong Black in Toronto for the last few months.

Mr. Thurlow Fraser supports Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, in similar position.

In the Yale lectures of George Adam Smith recently published under the title of "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament"

there is a chapter devoted to the task of proving that these scriptures contain a special revelation of the one true God. As the author fitly remarks, this is the most important question which arises in a survey of the Old Testament in its relation to human life; and its interest is enhanced when the subject is dealt with by one so thoroughly in accord with the scientific methods which Biblical criticism now employs. The application of these methods to the literature of the Old Testament has resulted not only in establishing new dates and new authorship for many portions of the Hebrew Scriptures, but it tends to obliterate the old distinctions which were supposed to exist between these writings and all others. With the reconstruction of the Old Testament as a body of literature which came into being, outwardly at least, in much the same manner as any other early literature, the old difference between writings that were sacred and writings that were profane was bound to grow less rigid. If there are remnants of ancestor worship and pagan usages in the older books, if the origin of Jahwism instead of being contemporaneous with the beginnings of the human race is comparatively late, and if the religion of the Hebrews only by slow degrees became disentangled from the general mass of Semitic religions, surely, it has been said, in all this there is much that is too human to deserve the name of a revelation from the true God. The question then may fairly be raised as to whether in view of all the light that has been opened upon the Hebrew Scriptures, a special revelation from God may still be found in these pages.

The distinguished Scottish writer sets aside the view that monotheism was native to the Semitic mind, and that the religion of Israel was simply the flower of the natural religiousness of the Semitic peoples. All Semitic tribes were originally polytheists, and in some regions their polytheism became as luxuriant as that of Greece. He grants, however, than in some forms of the Semitic religion there was a tendency or opportunity for monotheism which under favorable influences was liable to develop into pure monotheism. Such influences might be political intellectual, or ethical. The writer examines the effect of these several forces on the Semitic religions in general and comes to the opinion that outside of Israel these influences were not powerful enough to make use of the opportunity afforded.

The question next approached is whether any of the forces which could take advantage of this opportunity for monotheism were especially present and powerful in Israel. On the political side Israel in its greatest days exalted its God far above the deities of the nations round about, but this did not cure even the leaders of the people of their belief in the reality of other gods; and the conquest of Canaan had, moreover, the effect of giving a vogue to gods unknown before, a contamination whose effects were felt until after the exile. Nor were the intellectual forces any more successful in making for monotheism; for Israel like her Semitic neighbours seems to have had very little power of sustained speculation. It is then that the clue is to be sought for explaining the distinction of her religion

from that of other Semites, and for the growth of the monotheism which culminated in the prophets. The presence of ethical features of the purest and tenderest type in the prophetic era of Israel's religion is admitted; and these features become more prominent with the growth and progress of the nation, finding their expression in such narratives as those of Jacob, Joseph, David and Elijah. The origin of this ethical distinction is carried back to the time of Moses, and to him is given the credit of being its founder and instrument. To say this, however, is only to trace the phenomenon to a person, not to assign a cause. Further the origin of the ethical superiority of Israel has been sought in what their earliest historians call a covenant between Jahweh and themselves; he had chosen them and they had taken him as their lord and god. But other peoples interpreted these relations in a similar manner without being inspired to the ethical development which is seen in Israel. Thus the writer while recognizing that it is to its ethical distinction more than to any other natural causes that the religion of Israel owes monotheism and its unique superiority over other religions, yet does not even here find a satisfactory explanation of the direct personal revelation from God which the Old Testament claims to convey. He reverts to the thesis that man's education in the knowledge of God is not exclusively a human process, but an authentic and unique stage in the process of Revelation—and that Israel was receiving through their national God real impressions of the character and mind of the Deity.

It seems to us that the author of the book in question is not entirely rid of the dualism which distinguished sharply between what was human and what was not human. To say that Revelation is not exclusively a human process seems to cast a slur on humanity which humanity no longer deserves. The region of the divine has been invaded by the human and the two aspects of our life so long divided are both resident in the same mind and heart. If the Bible was written by men it was a human book, and if these men have taken a unique grasp of the character and mind of God they are none the less men nor is their book the less human. It is a unique human book, however, and this uniqueness must be conserved and honoured by applying to it categories which distinguish it from all other products of the human spirit. Thus when we say that in the Old Testament there is a special and unique revelation from God we do not step out of what is human, though we step into a region known as the divine.

It is a just and healthy exercise to determine as far as possible what causes, political, intellectual or moral, did or did not affect the Hebrew religion, but to distinguish too sharply between causes that are natural and physical and other causes which are inexplicable and supernatural is to revive old antagonisms which it has been the mission of historical criticism to remove. The causes which lifted Israel from among the other Semitic nations into its pre-eminence are at work around us every day. One member of a family attains to eminence of purpose and achievement, while the rest remain hum drum and common place; one person in a gene-

ration comes forward to give a new interpretation of life while contemporaries with apparently better opportunities remain dumb and inarticulate. So long as such phenomena remain unexplained the exact causes by which Israel rose to its superiority will be alike mysterious but none the less human. The revelation of God in the Old Testament is both an exclusively human process and at the same time an interpretation of the divine, and to exalt the one is not to dethrone the other. Those who level down the Old Testament to the same grade as books of other literatures fail to see that every product of the human mind must be valued by itself, and in respect of its own unique quality if it has any. The contribution which Israel made to the world at large was the conception of a God who revealed himself to men, and as this conception has been so fruitful, and has been so amply justified by later thought, we do well to retain both the language and the conception through which the message of Israel to the world was expressed. This was a human message, as all the activity of mankind is human, it was divine because of the excellence and uniqueness to which the human effort reached.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL.

In the absence of the Principal Doctor Watson is plunging with much energy into the practical concerns of the University, and is displaying an agility and versatility which are quite a revelation to his friends. When he was appointed to his new office he fancied that the position involved nothing but *otium cum dignitate*, and did not foresee the vortex of activity into which he had been drawn.

Medical Notes.

SINCE April last there have been extensions and improvements in the building devoted to the study of medicine. A third storey has been added and the accommodation for both the faculty and students greatly increased, so that there is no longer any over-crowding in badly ventilated rooms.

The basement has been thoroughly cleaned out. As before it will contain the furnaces and Tommy's live stock, and in addition the vats which formerly rested in the dissecting room. An elevator in the south-west corner will make frequent trips to the upper room, and it is rumored that as most of the patrons are dead-heads no fares will be collected.

The ground floor is unchanged. Dr. Knight holds full sway here. The second floor has been practically remodeled. The old anatomy room has become a microscopical room for pathological and bacteriological study, the reading room has been made into a private room and a small laboratory, while the old dissecting apartment has been split up into a library, students' reading room and a pathological museum. The old faculty room and the lecture room adjoining remain as before.

The new floor contains a lecture room for anatomy, with a demonstrator's room adjoining, a lecture room for surgery, with a professors' retiring room next to it, and, finally, the dissecting room.

The Faculty have had to go down into their pockets to provide such a splendid building, and the students will take pride in doing their share to maintain the traditions of their College.

Thomas Coffey's departure from the post of janitor, which he has long filled so ably, is to be regretted, although it was no doubt necessary for the welfare of the College. During the last five or six years age and illness had begun to tell on the old veteran, and most of his work had to be performed by his son and heir. Now with new buildings, new appliances, and new stairs to climb, the College will require a janitor with more strength than Tom was able to command, and the Faculty have no doubt acted for the best in substituting a younger and more active man. Yet it is sad to see Tom go, the hero not only of the Crimea but of a hundred "den" scraps of no lesser note. Good-natured, quick-tempered (paradoxical though it may seem), long-winded old reprobate that he was, with all his faults we love him still. His threats of "I'll tell Doc. Ryan on yez" were never carried out, though he has often been seen limping down the corridor to the Faculty room to make a bluff at going in, only to come back with a twinkle in his eye to tell how "Doc. Ryan is goin' to pluck yez in the spring if you don't quit your noise."

Tom was a link that bound each successive class with those that had gone before. When the new generations of freshmen enter their halls, who will be there to tell them of the days "whin oi was a soldier," "whin ivry boy had a bottle of whiskey in the wood-pile," "whin the cow was pastured in the dissecting-room," and all the episodes of those good old times which seldom happen now.

It is pleasant to welcome back Dr. Third to his duties. Long life to him!

It seems almost incredible when one sees the stalwart figure of the Professor of Practice of Medicine, and then thinks of the anxious days of last February when the life of the doctor was in such danger and the prayer of every student was that he should be spared.

Some of the students who have been connected with the University for six or eight years are anxious to learn the interpretation of the letters B.A., affixed to the name of the new demonstrator in anatomy, as it appears in this session's Calendar. One has suggested "Bachelor of Anatomy." This is probably the interpretation.

This last summer many of the students, especially those of the third year, put in their vacation in doctors' offices. A patient of one of these doctors was heard to remark that Dr. G—— was writing out the directions while G-r-e D-l-t-n was putting up the subscriptions.

In section XII of the constitution of the *Aesculapian Society* the following extract is found :

"The object and duties of the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis shall be
 (a) To assist the Faculty in preserving the necessary discipline and independence of the Medical Faculty ; (b) To detect and punish all breaches of confidence concerning the laboratory and hospital practice of the Faculty ; also all disorderly conduct and wilful damage to college or private property within the building. (c) To regulate all matters concerning the rights, privileges and precedence of the students of the different years. (d) To enforce the payment of fees or any other regulations which may be referred to the

Concursus by the *Aesculapian Society*." We question very much whether the average student regards the court as an instrument for carrying out the above duties. Judging by last year's session the Concursus is now looked upon as something in the nature of an "At Home," or as a substitute for an Irish wake. Certainly that notorious session of last year would justify such a belief, and that was but a further stage of decay from the courts of the previous year. If improvement is possible it ought to begin at once.

The election of officers of the Court for the session 1901-1902 resulted in appointing a body of officials who give every appearance of administering justice in a fit, proper and orderly manner.

The Court was not instituted to furnish diversion for the students, nor as a hazing machine, but as a means whereby medical students could enforce their own laws—in a word, to protect themselves against themselves. As soon as the Court ceases to carry out its function, or is found unnecessary, then the sooner it departs this life the better.

Nonsense and fun are splendid digestive tonics for the dry business of a court, but in taking a tonic we ought to remember that too much is apt to upset the stomach, and that it is best given between meals—not mixed up with the food. The JOURNAL does not disparage the collecting of fines, the scraps between constables and audience, and the jokes and witticisms of court and laity. These, however, could be carried through before the trials come on or in the intervals between cases. The incessant noise and strife is not only wearisome, but it prevents the cases being tried, and as

a result out of four or five cases called for an evening but one is given a complete trial. The rest are rushed off as fast as the accused can pay their fines.

Last year's Concursus was a disgrace to the College. The only session was so rotten—so gangrenous, we might say—that as a tribunal of justice it lost all the respect of the students. Let the present officials see to it that such a state of affairs does not occur this year.

The election of officers for the Aesculapian Society and Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis, held on Friday, Oct. 18th, resulted as follows:—

AESCALAPIAN SOCIETY.—Hon. President, Dr. Wood; President, H. C. Windell; Vice-President, W. J. Knox; Secretary, A. L. Smith; Asst. Secretary, H. J. Bennett; Treasurer, F. Bell; Committee—J. Connell, L. Mylks, A. A. Ferguson, Mr. R. W. Tennant.

CONCURSUS INIQUITATIS ET VIRTUTIS.—Chief Justice, R. G. Moore; Senior Judge, J. W. Patterson; Junior Judge, P. I. Nash; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, T. J. O'Reilly; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, G. H. Ward; Medical Experts, J. T. Hill, T. O. McLaren; Sheriff, W. Sheriff; Clerk, H. M. Moore; Crier, J. J. Gillespie; Constables—C. S. Vaness, F. Singleton, E. P. Gerow, H. E. Moore; Grand Jury—T. C. McLaren, H. Bleecker, W. Workman, R. J. Fifield, S. H. Rutledge, H. A. McDonald, W. H. Dudley and S. J. Keyes.

The JOURNAL warmly congratulates Trinity University on the magnificent gifts from the Provost and others with which the new endowment fund has been inaugurated.

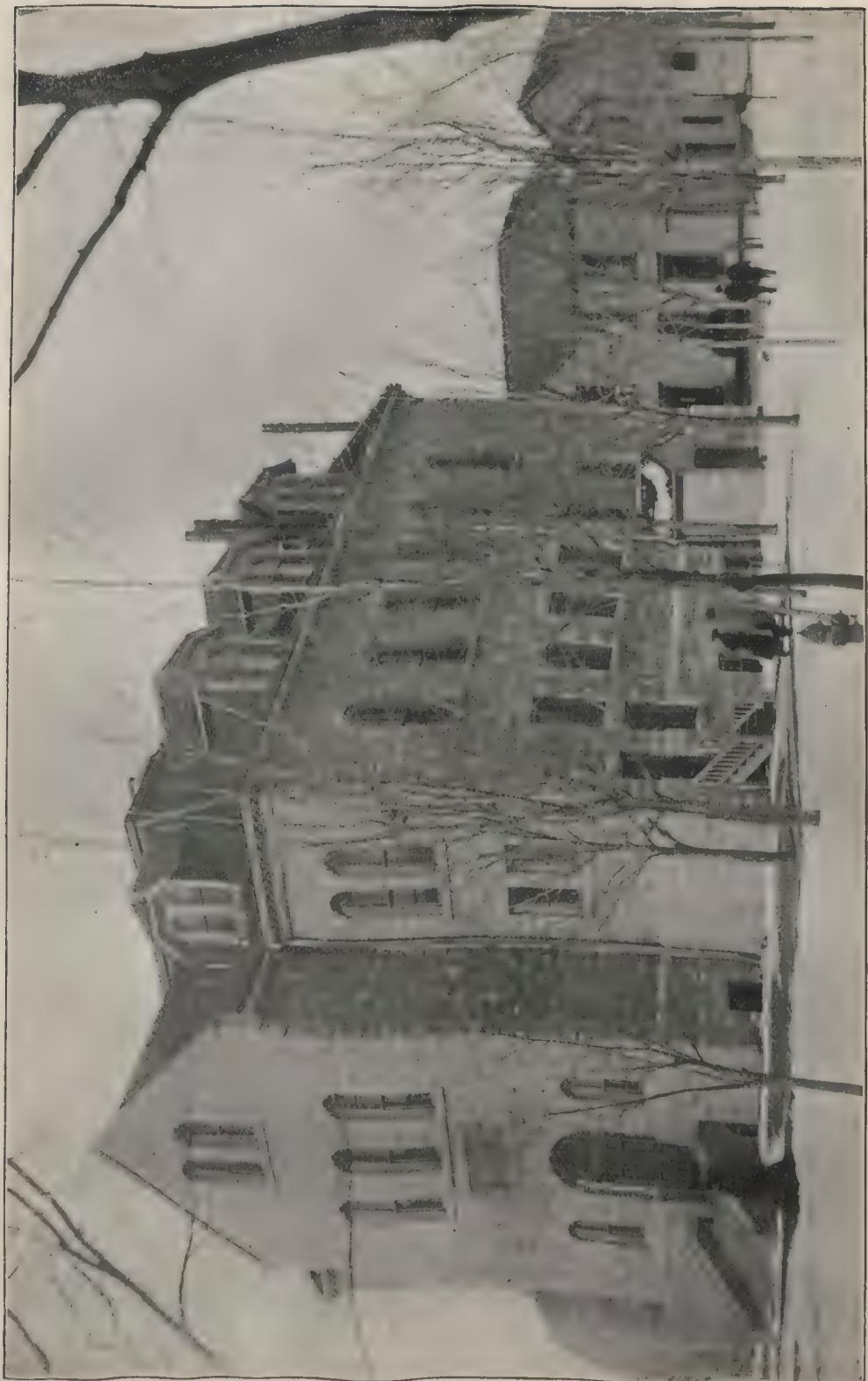
Science.

MUCH regret was expressed this summer among the Science men when they learned of Professor De Kalb's resignation from the staff. During his four years of labor he was respected by all, both as professor and friend. While here he was instrumental in securing many radical changes, and in considerably extending the curriculum. His remodelling of the Mining Laboratory, and the extensive additions of machinery and working facilities there, will long be a souvenir of Professor De Kalb's ability and energy.

It is not only the School of Mining which loses his services. As Mine-Inspector for the Ontario Bureau of Mines, Professor De Kalb did much valuable work for the Province, as a result of which many suggestions made by him in his Government reports have been largely adopted by the mining men throughout Ontario. His publication, "A Manual of Explosives," issued by the Ontario Bureau of mines last year, was highly commended by the Director of the Bureau of Mines, and is doing good work among the class of men for whom it was written.

Professor De Kalb has given up College work entirely, in order to devote himself to private practice in Boston, as Consulting Engineer. The JOURNAL wishes him every success in his new field of labor.

At the opening of the session, the students in Science had the privilege of listening to a very instructive and interesting address by Dr. Douglas, one of the leading authorities on Mining in the United States. The doctor



CARRUTHERS SCIENCE HALL.

was a graduate of Queen's long before science hall was built, and was pleased to be able to lecture to so large a body of scientific students. He pointed out the broad qualifications required by the mining engineer of the present day, and urged the students to take an all-round course in chemistry, mineralogy and geology as well as mining proper. He suggested that there should be a chair of mine economics and warned the students against the temptation to seek wealth by lending their names to schemes for unloading mining stock on the general public.

Dr. Douglas' munificent gifts to the new mining laboratory are too well known to need special mention here.

If the faculty could see fit to bring other outside men of eminence to the hall during the session, such visits would be much appreciated by the students.

Science has a monopoly on tennis this year.

Ben Tett very ably upheld the honor of science at the annual athletic games.

Somebody has suggested classes in masonry, while the new buildings are going up.

The boys have indulged in a good deal of quiet grumbling over the increase in fees this year.

The fourth year men have had considerable leisure so far, in the absence of the professor of mining and metallurgy.

The petrographical laboratory has been supplied with five new polarisopes of various approved designs, which will be a boon to geological students who have had, in past sessions, to fight for a peep.

It is said that the blowpipe class can do more blowing in two hours than the rest of the school in a session.

The annual survey of the college grounds this fall, by the first year surveying class, will be a much more complicated one than in previous years.

During the opening days, the front steps of the hall have been kept warm by the fellows, while they entertained each other with what they saw and heard during the vacation.

The trials of the freshman in crystallography : The pentagonal icositetrahedron is obtained by applying gyroidal or plagiobedral hemihedrism to the hexoctohedron, a holohedral form of the isometric system.

The mineralogy and geology classes have had two good trips so far this session. The first was a run out to Sydenham, where the students had the opportunity of seeing mica and phosphate mines. The following week's outing was at Parham, where interesting zinc and lead deposits were visited.

The Science Hall Brigade under the command of Brigadier Reid made a very good showing in the Annual College Parade. While the brigade was passing the review-post the Major-General commanding the forces was heard to praise Brigadier Reid for the fine appearance of his men, their veteran-like marching, and the many novelties introduced by them into the parade.

Doctor Goldwin Smith's gift of ten thousand dollars to Toronto University is a dignified and intelligent act, and will lead to other similar gifts.

Sports.

THE annual field and track sports of the University took place on Wednesday, Oct. 9. The morning events were held at the city park, the afternoon programme at the fair grounds before a large gathering of students and townsmen. The noticeably large attendance of the lady students was a source of great pleasure not only to their escorts, but as well to the management, contestants and onlookers. The results were as follows :

Throwing the hammer—1. Faulkner, 109 ft.; 2. Watson, 89 ft.; 3. Corkill, 65 ft. 3 in.

100 yards race—1. D. N. McIntyre; 2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Running broad jump—1. McIntyre, 18 ft. 2 in.; 2. Simpson, 17 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 3. Cadet Hackett, 17 ft. 2 in.

Standing broad jump—1. Simpson, 9 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2. Tett, 9 ft. 3 in.; 3. McIntyre, 9 ft. 2 in.

Mile race—1. Munro; 2. McDonell; 3. Kennedy. Time, 5 min. 3 sec.

High jump—1. Pense, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2. McIntyre, 4 ft. 9 in.; 3. Tett, 4 ft. 3 in.

220 yards race—1. McIntyre; 2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.—record.

Putting the shot (16 pounds)—1. Corkill, 29 ft. 6 in.; 2. Watson, 27 ft. 11 in.; 3. Faulkner, 27 ft. 6 in.

Bicycle race (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles)—1. Knapp; 2. Wilson; 3. Kennedy. Time, 8 min. 57 sec.

Throwing the discus—1. McIntyre, 68 ft. 3 in.; 2. Faulkner, 66 ft. 8 in.; 3. Stewart, 65 ft.

Pole vault—1. Driscoll, 7 ft. 7 in.; 2. Corkill, 7 ft. 6 in.; 3. Shibley, 7 ft. 2 in.

Running hop, step and jump—1. McIntyre, 40 ft. 10 in.; 2. Corkill, 39 ft.; 3. Tett, 38 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Half mile race—1. Munro; 2. McDonell; Cadet Hackett. Time, 2 min. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ sec.

120 yards hurdle race—1. McIntyre; 2. Tett; 3. Simpson. Time, 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ sec.

Quarter mile race—1. Cadet Francis; 2. Munro; 3. Driscoll. Time, 1 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

The Year '03 easily won the Inter-year competition for points.

The Year '04 won the team race from '03.



D. N. MCINTYRE.

Mr. D. N. McIntyre, '03, won the individual championship with six firsts, one second, one third, and one record to his credit, an exceptionally large total of 23 points.

The track was heavy and rough, the sprints were up-grade and against a noticeable wind. Despite this the hundred was covered in creditable time, and the 2:20 record was broken. In this race Tett jumped away at the pistol and held a lead of yards at the hundred. Then McIntyre got clear of the bunch, and the two tore as if attached to a piston rod to the fifty,

where the style and training of the champion commenced to tell, and the gap was slowly but surely lessened, until within ten yards of the tape it did not exist, and at the wire "Mac" had a yard to the good and a record to his credit.

The jumps and distance running were not by any means what they should have been. The discus might just as well have been a duck stone, for great were the wobbles thereof, and the pole vaulters, with the exception of Driscoll, showed that they were entirely new at the game or were having their first brush-up for years.

The sports serve a splendid purpose, and we must have them no matter to what degree of burlesque each and every event may be carried, but if we are—and within two years we ought—to compete with our sister Universities—McGill and 'Varsity—at the great Canadian Intercollegiate meet, we must not only have competition, but we must have in our own sports that high class competition that results only from conscientious, faithful and constant practice by each athlete in each department in which he has any degree of proficiency.

In the near future we are bound to have a first-class gymnasium and a first-class athletic ground all our own—just fancy—(let us hope they will be on the same plot of ground), and then, unquestionably, whether it is a case of emerging from where you were and arriving speedily elsewhere, or of throwing things thitherwards, or of launching yourself vertically or longitudinally with your legs or a pole to alight in the carefully raked and spaded patch—in these things, as well as in all other competitions requiring brain and brawn and strength

and agility, Queen's, old Queen's, will be right in front carrying the standard.

University Campus,
Saturday, Oct. 12.

INDIANS WIN.—WE-AUGH WE-AUGH WE-AUGH.

In a game which, with the exception of the first fifteen minutes, proved a good exhibition of scientific football, the Intercollegiate intermediate champions defeated the Royal Military College seniors by the comfortable score, 14—1.

The majority of the old warriors were in uniform, as can be readily seen from the line up:

Back, Strachan; half-backs, Swinerton, Crothers (captain), Tett; quarter, Mills; scrimmage, Connell, Donovan, Platt; wings, McLennan and Reid, Mahood and Bailey, Noble, Ferguson and Malone.

Five new braves made their appearance—Deerfoot Swinerton, Maul-Ball-Never-fall Donovan, Big Shadow Platt, Bump-em Bailey and Slick Strider Noble. These rendered such valuable assistance in rolling up and down the score and the cadets that a warm place, much rubbing down and heap no-tobac will always await them in the wigwam.

In the first half Queen's II. were exceedingly slow in taking advantage of the good wind behind them. The Great White Medicine Man Clarke ground from the side-lines, and to relieve his feelings Strachan punted into the Orphans' Home—Queen's, 1; Cadets, 0. In rapid succession three more kicks landed beyond the dead ball line—Queen's, 4. Queen's then brought down a cadet runner attempting to relieve and soon secured the ball. Crothers, Swinerton and Tett were sent into the line for small

gains until the 10-yard line was under the scrimmage. Hisser Mills went over for a try,—Queen's, 9; Cadets, 0. On the kick-off Noble made a brilliant interception and break through the line for a 25 yard gain. "Half-time nearly up, Queen's," came a voice from the side. Crothers lined his men up for a run. Cadets drew out to meet the attack. "Go it yourself, Archie, straight ahead" came another voice, and Strachan ploughed his way through Cadets' centre for another try.—Queen's, 14; Cadets, 0. Half time. With the wind against them the Indians showed a conjoined tendency to attach themselves to the ball. Magnificent scrimmage work sent the ball out quickly and accurately enough to always retain possession, and very wisely nothing but close, snappy backing was attempted. In this department the red men have ever been proficient. The wings were held or cunningly enticed into wrestling matches and allowed to descend uppermost, so that they would bite and bite again. This with a perfectly working scrim. allowed Mills and Crothers to buck time and time again for short gains, which a kick would offset and the process would be repeated. The Cadets were only able to score a rouge from a free kick close to the line, and the final score—14—1, brought back the color to Peanut Pannell's face. It can be sincerely said that every man did his duty, and did it well. Connell, Platt, Reid and McLennan proved themselves thoroughly fit for continuous, hard, heavy work, and only await a vacancy to step into senior company. Mahood and Bailey never failed to gather the oval in when it was floating among spikes and boots and other bruise pro-

ducers. Donovan at centre played faultlessly, while on the ends the tackling and breaking through of Ferguson, Malone and Noble could scarcely have been improved upon. Behind the line many chances to score in the first part of the first half were lost, but once awakened the back division were as steady as the scrimmage, which never wavered from kick-off to victory. The officials, Dr. Carr-Harris and Mr. "Billy" Harty, gave perfect satisfaction.

Kingston Fair Grounds,
Oct. 15th.

This was one of the fiercest struggles that have been. The game should have taken place before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, but, unfortunately, it occurred a few hours after they left Kingston.

The Papooses defeated Cadets II. 7—5, and came home singing :

Ding Dong, Ding Dong,
There were two more Ding Dongs
Than there were Ping Pongs,
Just then a husky little red coat came
along,
To mow him it didn't take long, &c., &c.

The following were strapped to a livery rig for the trip :

Back, Mikaera; half backs, Mills, Strachan, Swinerton; quarter, Chrysler, jr.; scrim, Clarke, Gray, Millar; wings, Shirreff and Carr-Harris, McKinnon and McDonell, Harris, Cameron and Silver (captain); referee, Jack Elliott; umpire, Wm. Hiscock.

TENNIS.

A match has been arranged between R.M.C. and Queen's, to take place probably Wednesday, Nov. 13th. Six men will be chosen to represent each college.

With only one court at our disposal Dr. Clarke very kindly offered the

use of the Rockwood courts, so, despite the certain amount of bad weather, we are in the third round of the singles.

Almost all the old players have again entered, and there are additionally a number of freshmen who have made a capital showing.

The results of the tournament—the first named winning :

FIRST ROUND.—Chaplin-Burrows, 6-3, 6-4; McKenzie-Knight, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2; Mackie-Donell, 6-3, 6-4; Ferguson-Gage, 6-3, 8-6; Jones-Crothers, 6-0, 6-3; McDiarmidt-Chrysler, default; Kennedy-Britton, 7-5, 10-8; Graham-Carr-Harris, 6-2, 6-2; P. H. Chrysler-Rielly, 6-0, 6-0; Pense-Saunders, 6-1, 6-1; Mikaera-McIntyre, 6-1, 6-1; McKinnon-E. Harris, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2; MacInnes, bye.

SECOND ROUND.—Mackie-Ferguson, 6-1, 6-4; Kennedy-Graham, 6-4, 6-4; Mikaera-McDiarmidt, 6-2, 6-1; Jones-McKenzie, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6; Chaplin-Chrysler, 6-0, 6-3; McKinnon-MacInnes, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Pense, bye.

The officers elected to direct the Hockey affairs of the University during the winter of '01-'02 are as follows: Hon. Pres., Professor Pike; President, G. F. Weatherhead; 1st Vice-Pres., G. F. Dalton; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. H. Scott; Sec. Treas., Jack McDowell; Captain first team, Cyril Knight; Captain second team, Richard Mills.

A resolution in favor of the formation of an Intercollegiate Hockey Union at the earliest opportunity was adopted unanimously by the "Caucus" of players and subsequently was moved and carried in the Alma Mater Society. Undoubtedly a series be-

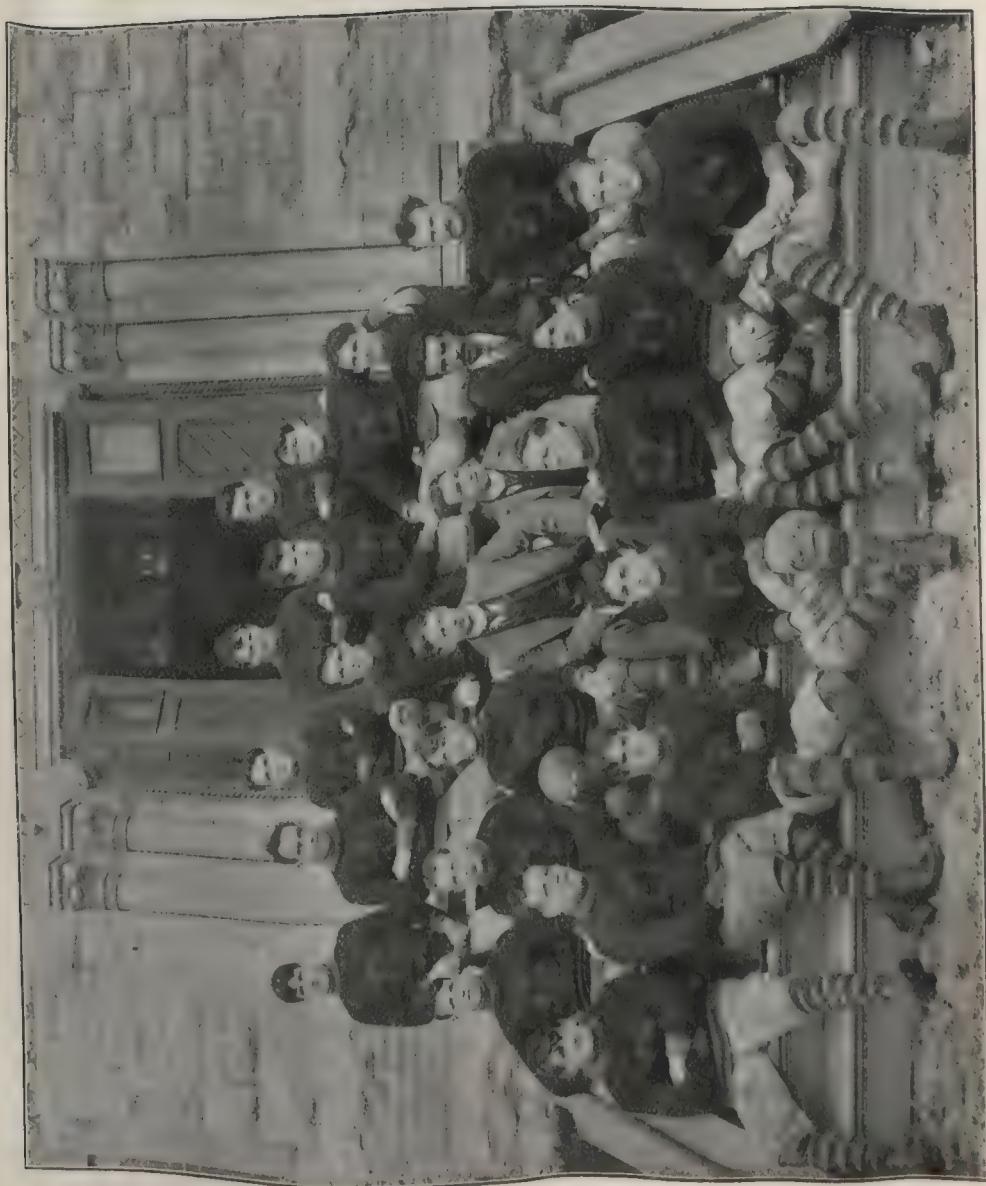
tween teams from McGill, Varsity, Trinity, Osgoode Hall, Ottawa University, Royal Military College and Queen's would do much towards adding to the interest and elevation of Canada's grand old winter sport.

The regret that our Senior Football Team has now little chance of "holding what they had," the Inter-collegiate Championship of Canada, is not relieved any by the firm belief that the right to a chance for a three cornered tie is theirs by merit. We can heartily endorse the opinion of the non-partisan newspapers that Queen's outplayed McGill in Montreal on October 19th. When a simple interpretation is enough to win and lose a hard fought game, the appeal for conscientious, competent and experienced officials cannot be too strong. It goes without saying that in a University League the first requisite invariably has been and always will be found, but competence and experience have not been as constantly associated as their importance demands. With the score 5-0 in favor of McGill, Dalton of Queen's went over for a try close to the poles. It had been McGill's ball on their ten yard line but on a "skip" Bunty secured and placed it so suitably that a goal would have been easily secured. It was all in a flash. Some one must know how the ball came out on Queen's side, but the referee did not, for there was no sound from the whistle. Later Bunty and the ball were disentangled from a heap of McGill players and after a bewildering hesitation McGill was again given not a free kick but the ball in scrimmage on their ten yard line, and Queen's deprived of the touch down.

INTERCOLLEGiate CHAMPIONS OF CANADA, 1900.



E CHAMPIONS OF CANADA, 1900.



The referee no doubt felt that there had been interference with McGill scrimmage and tried to do his duty. We have not the faintest doubt that he was wholly conscientious. A supposed interference is the only possible justification for his decision and on this ground no doubt he gave it. A competent referee gives a free kick for interference. An experienced referee acts only upon what he sees and in a fast and furious football game takes nothing on supposition.

Queen's team lined up as follows : Back, Swinerton ; half backs, Crothers, Weatherhead, Merrill ; quarter, Dalton ; scrimmage, Connell, Carr-Harris, Platt ; inside wings, Reid and McLennan ; second wings, Shirreff and Britton ; outside wings, Young and Williams ; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

On October 26th, at Lake Ontario Park, Varsity administered a telling and unexpected defeat to the Champions, the score card reading 23-8. The winning team was well balanced, thoroughly conditioned, and perfectly disciplined, while the losing players had an off day, lost their balance, and struggling gamely to the last, died. Out of the ashes of the following men shall yet rise Champions and Champions : back, Swinerton ; half backs, Merrill, Crothers, Britton ; quarter, Dalton ; scrimmage, Connell, Carr-Harris, McLennan ; inside wings, Hill and Reid ; second wings, Shirreff and Foley ; outside wings, Williams and Young ; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

Dalton, Baldwin and McCollum were the stars of the day.

Referee Mason again confirmed the opinion that he is the fairest and best official our team has ever obeyed.

On Saturday evening the two teams were entertained at dinner by that thorough and popular sportsman, Doctor Clarke, of Rockwood Hospital, Honorary President of the Union, when good cheer and bright speeches took the place of the afternoon's antagonism. The members of both teams greatly appreciated the hospitality of the good doctor.

Queen's II. by defeating R. M. C. in both games of the preliminary round earned the right to meet the Varsity II. team which had won from Trinity with an overwhelmingly large score to their credit. On the College Campus, in a hard fought contest, the Indians succeeded in defeating the Westerners by 4-3.

Both teams proved adepts in the art of holding the ball and breaking through the line and so the advantage of a stiff gale was lost by Queen's in the first half, and in the second half Varsity was compelled to make it a twice told tale. Murphy and Ferguson played brilliantly, the former displaying wonderful ability in "getting into the play," little Fergy making many telling runs and saving tackles.

Mills, Donovan, Malone, Mahood and Strachan also deserve special mention.

The Indians were : Back, Reilly ; half backs, Ferguson, Capt. Strachan, Simpson ; quarter, Mills ; scrimmage, Platt, Donovan, Malloch ; inside wings, Noble and Grant ; second wings, Bailey and Mahood ; outside wings, Malone and Gleason ; flying wing, Murphy.

Owing to McGill scalping four or five of their warriors, the crippled Indians were unable to hold the round against Cadets in Saturday's match.

WHAT IS SAID IN THE WIGWAM.

That Swine-ett is a comer.

That Dinny Britton is great on mass play.

That Alfie puts too much "Camfire" in the liniment.

That Grand Marshall Hill will soon get into the game again.

That Queen's will go on the field in their usual motley array.

That if we beat McGill Portsmouth will be called Plattsburg.

That one tooth of the Comb is missing until Bran is inserted.

That *Assassination* is a real rough game compared to *Rugmy*.

That one Queen's loss is Granites' gain. "Dev" is a poor one.

That the Brockville clique is broken, but still in the game.

That Maul Donovan and Johnny Grant will at last play together.

That the Intercollegiate champions should play for Dominion honors.

That 'Varsity beat McGill 14—5, and 'Varsity II beat Trinity 23—2.

That the inter-year games should be commenced immediately even if Big Joe is absent.

That one of the "hard knocks" the football champions could stand is Walkem in shape.

That his old football mates join with the JOURNAL in wishing Brix Nimmo continued success.

That a very interesting article on Canadian football, with diagrams of the favorite plays of McGill, 'Varsity and Queen's, appeared lately in a Sunday edition of the Detroit *News-Tribune*, and that it was cleverly written by a former sporting editor of our JOURNAL.

ANTEDILUVIAN RUGBY.

It fell in the days before the rain,
That Ung sent a challenge to Tubal Cain,
"Go to, let us play, we are waxen too fat,

For the auroch is tame along Ararat,
And the thistles are cleared from the Shinar flat,"

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Now this was the answer of Tubal Cain,

(There were giants on earth ere the days of rain),

"Behold, in this wise our playing shall be,

On the four-wayed plain of Mes'potamie,

From Tigris down even to Euphrate,
Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

A mastodon's skin which is charged with air,

Lo, we will kick here and you will kick there,

And if behind Babel we cause it to lie,

Your team of giants shall there score a try,

And a hogshead of Scotch for the crowd I will buy,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

They strove on the plain for a week and a day,

And the game was a good one, the chronicles say,

For antediluvian rules were rude,

And Ung and his forwards were hasty of mood,

And much it delighted the multitude,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Now the tackling was hard of the paleolith,

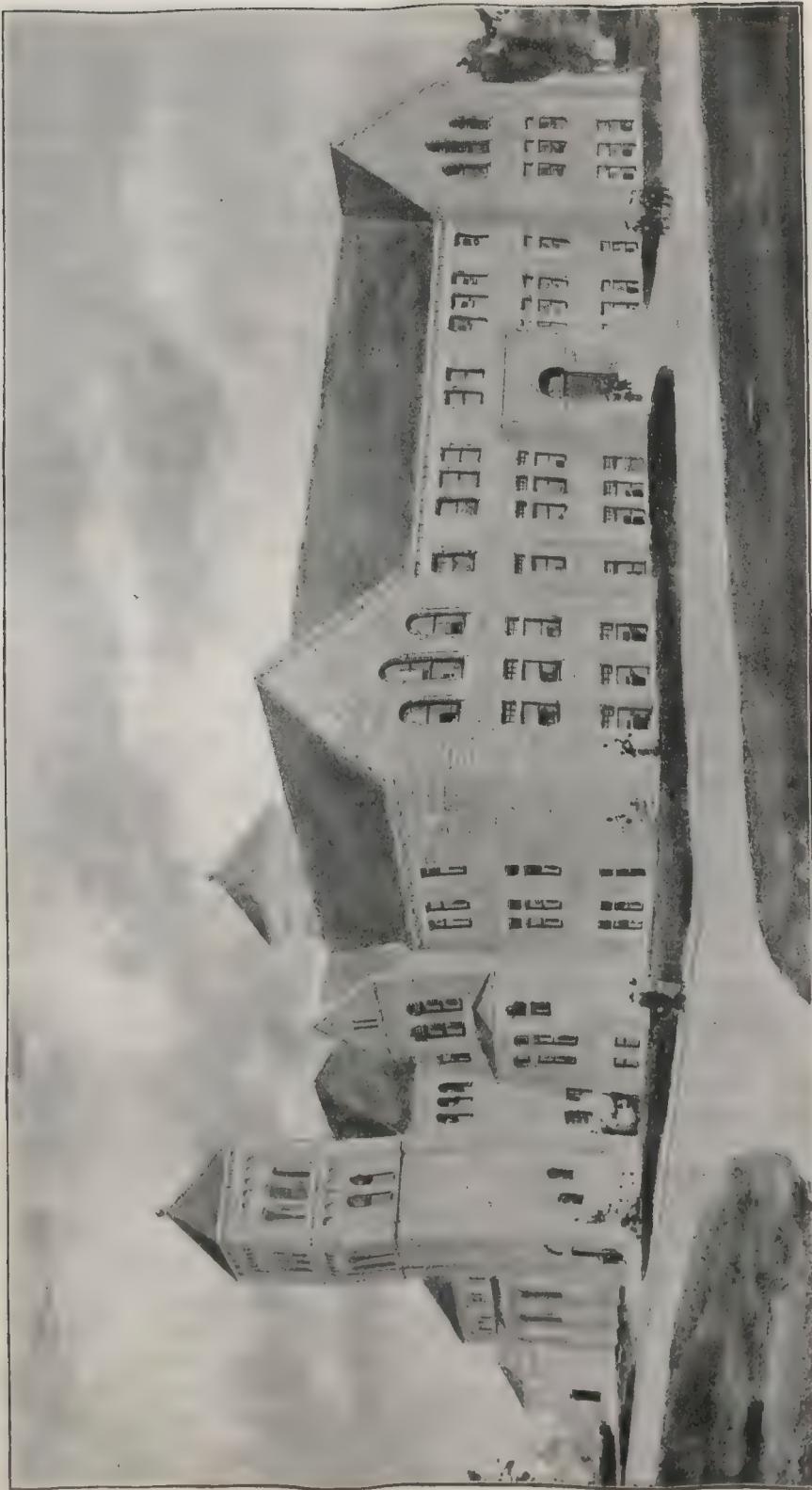
And sorely they tumbled the men of the Smith;

But by dexterous bucking-the-line for a gain,

And by cunning throws-in from the edge of the plain,

The victory fell to the kickers of Cain,

Play ball, you fellows, play ball!



NEW ARTS BUILDING AND PROPOSED CONVOCATION HALL.

The patriarch sat in his camel-hair tent,
His nose was askew and his raiment
 was rent,
And when from his shoulders the
 bearskin they drew,
Behold, the broad back of the scrim-
 mager true
Was all ribbed with broad bruises,
 red, yellow and blue,
Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

Then laughed the bold Tubal in spite
 of his pain,
And he drank to "King Football"
 again and again,
"Lo, now will I speak, and my fore-
 word is true,
That they shall in football all others
 outdo,
Who shall wear these my colors, red
 yellow and blue."
Play ball, you fellows, play ball!

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

THIS number of the JOURNAL would be incomplete without some description of the new buildings which are rising stone by stone on the College grounds. These buildings are to be three in number, one for the Faculty of Arts, one for Botany and Engineering, and the third for Physics, Mineralogy and Geology. The first of these, which is the gift of the city of Kingston, lies directly westward from the present Arts building, and is to be devoted almost entirely to class-rooms. There are to be three storeys, without garret or cellar, and on the ground floor a region set apart to accommodate an ethnological museum. The doorway, which faces southward, is massive and elegant, the design having been taken from a celebrated church in Europe.

The Engineering and Botany building lies to the west of the Carruthers Hall and close beside it, and is to comprise class-rooms, laboratories and work-shops for these departments. Adjacent to this building will stand

the central light, heat and power house, from which in the most approved and modern methods all the surrounding buildings, old and new, will be heated, lighted and ventilated.

Behind the new home of the Faculty of Arts and facing westward will stand the building devoted to Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, which will also be furnished with laboratories and class-rooms. One entire floor will be used as a museum. All these buildings are of limestone quarried within a few miles of our own doors. The JOURNAL is only able in this issue to give an elevatur of the Arts building with the proposed Frontenac Hall adjacent to it.

When the new quarters are completed a number of changes in the present Arts building will be carried out. The Registrar's offices will be enlarged; the Library will annex the present reading room and the old fastness of Divinity; while downstairs the museum will become a reading room, and the region so long in the clutches of Professor Marshall will be cleared out, furnished with sofas, looking-glasses and Gibson corners, and will ripple with the delightful chatter of the lady students.

A few belated pedestrians recently encountered a strange midnight procession on its way home from one of the Frontenac meetings. This procession consisted of a horse and a professor of chemistry, a young Kingston lawyer, another professor and a carriage. A mile or two from town the horse resigned and insisted on being led gently by the bridle, while the other two learned gentlemen were compelled incontinently to put their shoulders to the wheels and push the carriage forward, *vice* horse resigned.

OLD BOOTS AND NEW BOOTS.

One of the writers of the JOURNAL was recently beguiled into a lecture-room where the proceedings were somewhat of the dullest, and as sometimes happens his reflections slipped away entirely from the theme which occupied the lecturer and the more attentive portion of the audience. Gradually sinking into a posture in which his eyes became focused in a downward gaze, it suddenly occurred to the wool-gathering wits of this person that he had rarely seen a finer pair of boots than those which now intercepted his vision. They were solid and substantial yet flexible withal, the outline of the sole and every curve about the instep, heel and ankle were graceful and artistic, and the polish was immaculate. Glancing furtively at the corresponding extremities of his neighbours on each side, this opinion was confirmed, and as the sonorous dullness of the lecture encouraged rather than interrupted such reflections the fancies of this well-shod person wandered back to other days when his feet were hardly so genteel as at the present. A long procession of spectral boots went gliding past his vision almost from the time of infancy, each pair in its time playing many parts. There were the stout thick boots of boyhood with mended laces and toes that might have battered down a wall without much injury, or steered the prone form of their owner on a sleigh down icy hill-sides. Another school-day pair came up in the procession, one size larger than their predecessors, with patches, round, triangular and square, the heels and soles fortified with heavy nails or tackets, as they are called in Scotland. The writer remembered almost with a tear being

once refused admission at a show of the Prince of Wales' Indian presents because of the noisy steps of these very boots so strangely silent now. High boots, low boots, broad boots, narrow boots follow in the train, sometimes shining for the Sunday morning walk to church, oftener white with mud and scarred and torn from rambles in the woods. Here is a pair with outlines somewhat daintier than the rest, made as they were by an old craftsman who boasted a noble pedigree in his art. At twelve years of age in London, as he said, no one could surpass him at his trade, and old experienced journeymen came to look on while he worked. He had made boots for Queen Victoria, the Empress Eugenie, and all the crowned heads of Europe, to say nothing of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. The same old braggart told of having sued the Prince of Wales for the payment of the boots worn on his wedding-day; poor Edward. Boots for walking in, boots for running in, and dancing shoes withal rise next in the fluid fancy of their wearer, each bringing with it an episode of other days, each in its own time having worn its way into the owner's consciousness, and become as like him as one boot is like another. With all the earlier pairs arose the gloomy recollection of the Saturday nights when all boots had to be polished for the Sunday, and when the owners were often sent back with blinking eyes to give them one more rub. With the later ones the task has grown more lightsome for it is now self-imposed and an honest pride is taken in having one's extremities shining and well-dressed, and at least as respectable as those of one's neighbours in the lecture room.

personals.

Mr. Cappon made good use of the summer days by giving to the public his volume on "Britain's title in South Africa."

Doctor Jordan went from the Isle of Wight to the Cheviots and into Scotland, advising all his friends to come to Canada.

Mr. Nicol is another whose mind, body and estate are at present strictly within the boundaries of the same historic county.

The JOURNAL wishes Professor Nicholson health and long life to enjoy the good fortune which recently fell into his lap.

Mr. John Sharp was at his country residence on Lake Temiscaming, and interested in one of the most ancient of all avocations.

Dr. McComb has again come over from England alone, instead of following the advice given him by all his friends last winter.

Mr. McNaughton occupied some of his leisure in the vacation with golf, bowling and the removal of his household goods from one locality to another.

Mr. Shortt was both busy and at leisure in the holidays, and for the last few weeks has been seen by nobody except the voters of the county of Frontenac.

Professor Miller spent part of his vacation in the Temiscaming region exploring lands which give promise of becoming habitable for settlers and of yielding valuable minerals.

Mr. T. J. Ferguson, of Divinity Hall, a member of the JOURNAL staff, is to remain in the snows of Western Canada for the winter. His pen need not be idle on that account.

Mr. E. Williamson is reading at Leipsic.

Mr. A. C. Spooner is on the staff of the Arnprior High School.

Dr. Charles Johns is in England wrestling with examinations.

Mr. M. F. Fairlie was with the Canada Corundum company.

Dr. C. Porteous is at work in the Montreal hospital for the insane.

Mr. A. E. Day has left Arnprior for a position in the High School at Walkerton.

Mr. J. Matheson presides over the mathematical department in Dutton High School.

Mr. Manyon, of last year's second hockey team, is now in Toronto Medical College.

Messrs. L. P. Silver and D. S. Noble had good berths at Copper Cliff for the season.

Mr. N. Scott extended his scientific knowledge in the mining districts of Southern British Columbia.

Mr. J. C. Murray left this spring on a two years' exploration trip with the Hudson Bay expedition.

Mr. C. W. Dickson is at Columbia, having been granted the Exhibition Research scholarship for 1901.

Mr. H. Bryan has passed from Renfrew to a new sphere of activity in the Brockville Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Ed. Weatherhead is prospecting for the Clergue company, with headquarters at Michipicoten Harbour.

Dr. Fergie Carr-Harris has been house surgeon in the Kingston general hospital during Dr. Bowie's illness.

Mr. A. J. Meiklejohn has recently been appointed head master of the Dundas High School, where he will no doubt have a spare half-hour to read the JOURNAL and to accept its good wishes.

Mr. S. Schroeder remains for the winter at Walsh, Assiniboia, in the service of the Sarnia Ranche Company.

Doctor Harold Bowie, house surgeon at the General Hospital, has been himself a patient, but is on his way to recovery.

Messrs. H. J. McNab and A. G. Burrows prospected on Lake Nepigon, where they report the finest fishing in the country.

The K. & P. extension survey from Sharbot Lake gave employment to many of the sophomore and junior years in Science.

We regret to hear that Mr. B. Baker, Demonstrator in Geology, will not be with us for some time, being down with typhoid fever at Stratford.

R. T. Hodgson, Brandon, will take a post-graduate course in Germany next fall. Tommy must have struck a windfall in the shape of a western heiress.

Mr. A. T. Barnard has not come to Kingston this autumn with his ponderous books and elaborate writing apparatus, but will read quietly at his home in Hamilton.

Mr. C. R. MacInnes, who last year inhabited the Physics Laboratory, is now in Manitoba College, Winnipeg, in the capacity of Lecturer in Mathematics.

The compliments of the JOURNAL are due to Mr. Oscar Skelton on the occasion of his success in the recent Home and India civil service examinations.

Mr. Stanley Graham has returned for an M. E. degree, after having spent a profitable year and a half on the permanent staff of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay railway at the Soo.

Mr. Campbell Laidlaw, Secretary of the Alma Mater Society, has discontinued his course and is living in Toronto.

Dr. E. C. Watson has returned from Germany, and has since been writing on the Michigan Council examinations in Detroit.

Guy Curtis is another of the old familiar faces which has vanished from the haunts which he so long inhabited.

Jack Hazlett fills the position of Demonstrator in Quantitative Analysis; while F. H. McDougall has charge of the Qualitative class.

Mr. John Reid spent the summer prospecting mineral lands in New Ontario. John's kaleidoscopic facial changes have kept his friends guessing lately.

Mr. Frank Jackson, a graduate of the mechanical department, has secured a position with the Franklin Air Brake Company as draughtsman.

Mr. J. D. McLennan, of the same staff, is also back. J. D. put in twelve months under canvas in the wilds of Algoma, and enjoyed the life very much.

The appointment of Dr. T. L. Walker to the chair of Mineralogy and Petrography in Toronto University is an agreeable announcement to that gentleman's friends at Queen's, and a wise step on the part of the Department of Education.

The following Queen's graduates are registered at the Ontario Normal College in Hamilton, and are by this time growing accustomed to the change of climate:—The Misses J. H. Carswell, D. M. McRae, J. McNaughton, H. Wright, S. G. Storey, and the Messrs. G. E. Ellis, J. E. Loucks, J. C. Hamilton, A. H. Hord.

Exchanges.

The JOURNAL acknowledges the following exchanges :—*The Rockwood Review*; *The News-Letter*, Johns Hopkins University; *The Normal News*; *The Harvard Monthly*; *The Notre Dame Scholastic*; *The Varsity*; *The McGill Outlook*; *The Dalhousie Gazette*; *The University of Ottawa Gazette*; *The Trinity Review*; *The Distaff*; *The Trinity University Review*; *The McMaster University Monthly*; *The Egyetemi Lapok*; and *The Edinburgh Student*.

The late Chancellor Allan was indeed a man of many high endowments, physical, moral, social, religious. A striking figure, which could be overlooked in no gathering of men, was combined with gentle and courtly manners and kindly address. Of spotless character, both in his private and in his public capacity, he secured the respect of all who honour true goodness.—*Trinity University Review*.

The JOURNAL deeply deplores the unfortunate event which was the immediate occasion of these words.

We regret to see from the *McGill Outlook* that the sophomore privilege of rushing freshmen is being made a punishable offence by the various Faculties of the University; but we disparage still more the occasion for any such attitude on the part of College authorities. Why freshmen should be subject to any indignities, either individually or in a body, is a question which, perhaps, only a sophomore intellect can answer; and it is surely too late in the day for any such spectacle as that of one body of men rushing down upon another for no reason but that the aggressors have

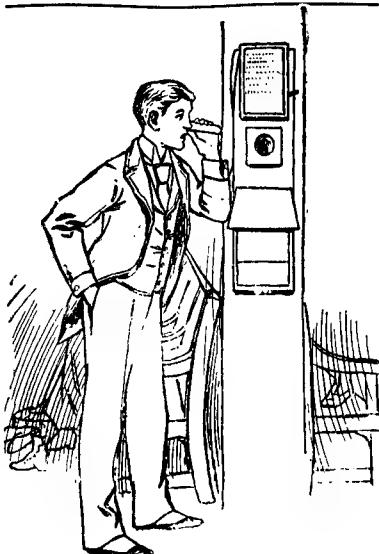
matriculated a year before their victims. The only logical way to avoid such a danger would be for every one of us to matriculate a year earlier. In the University at which this JOURNAL is published freshmen are only singled out for chastisement of any kind if they have committed offences against the discipline of the University. Indiscriminate hazing or rushing has long ago disappeared, and with it all occasion for interference on the part of the Faculties.

Students of Canadian Colleges are pleased to see their own national game adopted over-sea. But it is amusing to read in "The Student" that at Edinburgh University a Hockey Club has been instituted as "a haven of refuge for football players when the sad recognition of completely ossified epiphyses in their own frames compels them to leave the "scrim." It is evident that our Scottish confreres have not yet acquired a proper appreciation of the game.

A student under the stress of circumstances seems to be able to turn his hand to anything—even the trade of blacksmithing. The other day we asked a student for a subscription to a worthy institution, and he forthwith made a bolt for the door—but he hasn't sent us his bill yet.—*McMaster Monthly*.

Perhaps in no other institution do the freshmen class meet with such delicate fatherly care as is accorded them in Johns Hopkins. The following is clipped from the *News-Letter's Lessons for Freshmen*:

"Whose child is this? It looks around as if it were lost. It really



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seems to have lost the lower portion of its pantaloons. Hit it with an Indian club and see if it will holler. It is calling for the nurse girl. Shove it into long trousers, place it tenderly in a basket, and send the remains home to dear papa."

The recent elevation of Professor Maurice Hutton to the position of Principal of University College brings prominently before us a remarkable career of brilliant scholarly attainment and wide academic usefulness. His splendid abilities, strengthened by an extensive and sympathetic study of student characteristics, and combined with an innate tact and aggressiveness are the happy auguries that in his wider field he will prove a mighty power in building up within our provincial university a nobler, a more sympathetic, a more completely harmonious student character whose influence will be national and cosmopolitan.—*The Varsity.*

It is hoped that before long the students of Queen's University will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished gentleman mentioned in the foregoing extract.

LIFE.—A GAME OF FOOTBALL.

To-day he makes a great end-run,
The deafening cheers go forth from all,
Another plunge, the game is won—
The best man on the field this fall.
To-morrow the goal is near; he stumbles;
The game depends upon that score;
The crowded bleacher roars and rumbles—
He's on the scrubs for evermore.

—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

NIGHT IN HELLAS.

Come now as once you came, O night,
Mantled in darkness, wonderful with stars,
Over dim headlands by the Aegean Sea.

Bid them awaken, all the sounds of Night—

The lapping of the water on the strand,
The wind across the uplands, and beyond,
The low-voiced murmur of the distant hills.

O merciful Night,
Come with your many dreams and bear me back
To the lost wonder of a former time.
The air is heavy with the drifting scent
Of nameless flowers. Among the aged pines
The shadows are alive, and eastward, hark!
The crashing of a terror-stricken stag,
Nymph-hunted down the vales of Thessaly.

Pan is afoot—and out across the hills,
From glen and upland, faintly echoing comes
The wild elusive music of his pipes.
Nearer, the sedge upon the river bank
Sighs to itself—the stream is dumb with mist.

Now all the western slope breaks into flame,
The flaring light of torches blinds the sky,
And fast and hurried sounds the tumultuous chant
Of Maenads, wild Bacchantes, Bassarids—
Then all is hushed again, save for a cry,
Like the cry of a lost soul, far out at sea.

*Lauriston Ward,
in The Harvard Monthly.*

Table of Contents.

*				
Queen's University, Historical Sketch	-	-	-	7
The Song Book	-	-	-	15
Editorials	-	-	-	17
Editorial Notes	-	-	-	21
New Appointments	-	-	-	22
The Royal Visit	-	-	-	26
To the Duke	-	-	-	35
To the Duchess	-	-	-	35
The University Illustrated Musical Lectures	-	-	-	35
Gilbert Parker's Gift	-	-	-	37
The University Question	-	-	-	37
Die Lorelei	-	-	-	44
Inscription on Corner Stone of New Arts Building	-	-	-	44
Ladies' Department	-	-	-	44
Arts	-	-	-	49
Divinity	-	-	-	51
The Vice Principal	-	-	-	54
Medical Notes	-	-	-	55
Science Notes	-	-	-	57
Sports	-	-	-	60
The New Buildings	-	-	-	69
Old Boots and New Boots	-	-	-	70
Personals	-	-	-	71
Exchanges	-	-	-	73



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N. R. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (*On or before 1st December*). Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
11. Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
13. County Model Schools close.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.
18. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools. Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).
25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday). High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements. New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect. By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due. Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.
31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months. Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due. Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.



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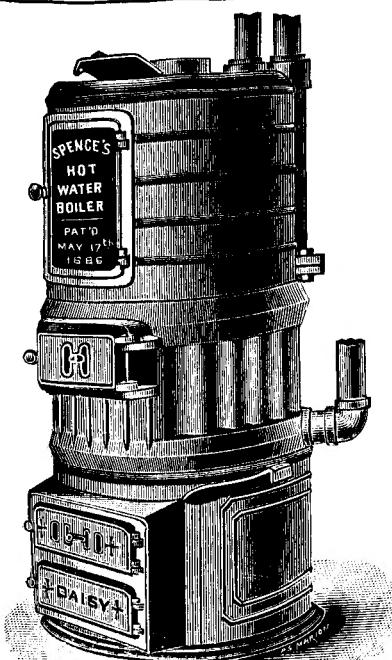
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SAFFORD QUEEN OF RADIATORS

FLORENCE

A black and white illustration depicting two women in period clothing examining a massive, ornate radiator. The woman on the left, wearing a dark dress and a high collar, points towards the radiator. The woman on the right, in a light-colored dress, looks on. In the background, a detailed view of the Florence skyline is visible, featuring the Palazzo Vecchio and surrounding buildings. The radiator itself is highly detailed, showing vertical fins and decorative scrollwork at the top and bottom. The brand name "Safford Florence" is printed on the front panel of the radiator.

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NO BOLTS
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